THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 104

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

'Grove' Bars Described; Soft-Coal Strike Averted; State of Siege in Germany

The World's Day—March 30, 1943

Boston: Witnesses Say Grove Bars Overcrowded

Two of the Cocoanut Grove night club bars were filled nearly to double their seating capacity on the night of the fire, witnesses today testified in Superior Court as the State continued its case against three of the Club's executives charged with manslaughter. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts juries in first degree murder cases would be empowered to recommend clemency in the form of life imprisonment in their verdict under the terms of a bill favorably reported by the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary today.

National: Last-Minute Agreement Averts Strike

A soft coal strike has been averted by last-minute agreement of the southern Appalachian coal operators to continue contract negotiations with the United Mine Workers until April 30. The northern operators had previously agreed.

Chicago raised $42,298,873 in sales of "E" war bonds to replace the cruiser Chicago, sunk in the Pacific. The goal of a million dollars a day during the drive was exceeded by $2,298,873.

Jury service by women in Missouri on Grand and Petit Juries has been voted down by a House committee in Jefferson City, rejecting a proposed amendment to the State Constitution.

An attack on the constitutionality of Federal price control laws by a group of meat wholesalers was dismissed by a three-judge Federal panel in Newark, N. J.

War production was crippled by a strike at the Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation at Dayton, Ohio.

In Europe: Himmler Orders a State of Siege

Inside Germany a state of siege has been ordered by Heinrich Himmler, head of the German police, according to the Moscow Radio, because of "wrecking activities in Germany and numerous violations of air raid precaution regulations."

Marriage for Polish men under 25 and women under 22 has been forbidden by the German occupation authorities, with special German permits required for marriage of persons above those ages, according to the Polish Telegraph Agency.

Execution of three students of Munich University has resulted from distribution of leaflets and anti-Nazi slogans, the British Radio reported in a German-language radiocast recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System.

New shipping tonnage produced by the Allies in the last eight months exceeded losses by "a good deal more than 2,000,000 tons," A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said at the Guildhall.

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former deputy in command of civilian affairs in French North Africa, is reported to have reached Dakar to take command of the air force in French West Africa.

Washington: WLB Reasserts Dispute Authority

Authority over all labor disputes has been reasserted by the War Labor Board, whether the dispute is in a war plant or not, when other means of conciliation fail.

Accusing Federal Departments of "sheltering draft dodgers engaged in nonessential activities," Senator Holman, (R) of Oregon urged the American Legion and other patriotic organizations to "direct their attention to a thorough house-cleaning" of Government agencies at a Senate Military Committee hearing on the Austin-Wadsworth bill to draft men and women into war jobs.

War profits trimmed to a size "which can clearly be defended in the court of public opinion" are recommended to contractors by the Senate Truman Committee as paying most dividends "in personal satisfaction and in dollars."

The House, beginning to vote on various income tax proposals, shouted down the plan of Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut to cancel 1942 tax liability on individual taxable income up to $25,000. Shortly after Republicans formally offered the Ruml skip-a-year tax plan as a substitute for the Administration-sponsored "no abatement" arrangement for getting on a pay-as-you-go income tax basis.

Prentiss M. Brown promised home canners a reasonable amount of sugar, and aides indicated that he had vetoed proposals to take canned goods ration points from these canners.

America must understand Russia, declared Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the OWI, as well as Russia's place in "the scheme of things to follow the war," in order to make possible a worthwhile peace.

"Battle Stations for All" is the title of a 128-page booklet issued by the Office of War Information to explain the Government's fight for control of wartime living costs.

A conference of state Selective Service directors was called for next week amid reports that changes in regulations are impending to clear the way for drafting of fathers when other classes are exhausted.

About 250,000 ice boxes will be produced during the second quarter of this year to meet essential civilian needs, the War Production Board announced.

The Supreme Court was asked by the Ninth Federal Circuit Court to pass on the constitutionality of a curfew imposed on West Coast enemy aliens by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command. The question was presented in cases involving Minoru Yasui of Portland, Ore., and Gordon Kiyoshi of Seattle, American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Irving J. Higbee of Syracuse, N. Y., was nominated by President Roosevelt as U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of New York. Edmund J. Brandon was nominated for reappointment as U. S. attorney for the Massachusetts District.

India: Congress Party Called 'Dictatorship'

Home rule for India is still possible and the "whole situation remains under constant review," L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, told the House of Commons, at the same time labelling the All-India Congress Party as a dictatorship and Gandhi as a dictator.

Indian population was increased by 50,000,000 persons between 1931 and 1941, to number 388,997,955, a Government White Paper disclosed.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Columns 7 and 8.

War Bond Honors Given to Ferndale

FERNDALE, Mich., March 30 (AP)—With martial music, parades and justifiable pride this Detroit suburb celebrated "Patriotism Day" March 28 and became the first city in the nation to receive a Minuteman Bull's-Eye Flag for war bond purchases.

Main street traffic was detoured for two hours as practically the entire town turned out to hear Gov. Harry F. Kelly speak praise and see Mayor Carl Forsythe receive the flag from Frank N. Isbey, Chairman of the Michigan War Bond Committee. The award marked Ferndale as the first city having 100 per cent of its factories and business institutions employing 25 or more persons subscribing to bond purchases through payroll deductions.

Showing that Ferndale was contributing more than money, the Veterans of Foreign Wars unveiled an obelisk bearing the names of 1,000 Ferndale men and women serving in the nation's armed services.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, March 30, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
The Home Forum	8
Matter Not the Basis of Health (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	5
Classified	14
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	11
Travel (grouped)	11

Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:27 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:00 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:28 p. m.; ends Thursday at 5:58 a. m.

World Union Topic in Bay State Senate

Committee to report out compromise resolution for international force to guarantee peace.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' controversy over proposed establishment of a World Federation as a guarantee to world peace will reach the floor of the State Senate tomorrow when a resolution memorializing Congress is reported out by the Legislative Committee on Constituitonal Law.

The Committee, which met in executive session this morning, agreed to report a compromise resolution which supporters of the World Federation plan believe will have a better chance of adoption than any of the three resolves originally filed.

Chief support has been marshaled for Senate Bill 333, which was drawn by Thomas H. Mahoney, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee for Federal Union. This measure called for the Legislature to memorialize the President and Congress to call a meeting of representatives of all free nations to consider World Federation.

Compromise Measure

The compromise measure asks the Legislature to memorialize the United States Congress and the President to formulate plans for enforcing peace by a federation of nations implemented by an international police force and to consult with and to exchange views with other nations. It is understood that certain members of the Legislature who intended to oppose Senate 333 will go along with this resolution.

Some of the opposition to the World Federation resolution has been along the lines that nothing should be done until the war is brought to a successful conclusion and opportunity is given to study conditions at that time. Proponents, however, feel that plans for maintaining world peace cannot be begun too soon.

Representative Michael A. Flanagan (D) of Lawrence, a member of the Committee on Constitutional Law, has been reported as favoring a commission to study the entire problem, which, proponents point out, would delay any action—probably until the next session of the Legislature in 1945. This, they contend, would be too late.

City Council Opposition

The Boston City Council, one of whose members, Michael L. Kinsella of Charlestown, strongly opposed Federal Union at the public hearing at the State House on March 3, yesterday adopted a resolution opposing the measure soon to be debated on Beacon Hill.

The vote was 8 to 2, with Isadore H. Y. Muchnick of Dorchester and Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury, who favor World Federation, voting against the resolution.

The course of the resolution through the House and Senate is expected to be a stormy one. The debate probably will not take party lines. Two prominent Republican Senators—Charles G. Miles of Brockton and Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham—appeared against the resolution for World Federation at the public hearing. Senator Miles, at least, promised at that time to fight the measure when it reaches the Senate. A large number of Democratic legislators have indicated their opposition.

Both Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline and Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge, Senate and House Chairmen, respectively, of the Committee on Constitutional Law, are expected to lead the fight for the resolution.

British Eighth Army Captures Gabès; Americans Move to Entrap Rommel; House Nears Showdown on Tax Plan

Associated Press

American Patrol Drives Forward Under Fire in Tunisia

Two bomb hits dangerously close to units of an American patrol in action against the Axis on the Tunisian front send smoke and dirt skyward. Three vehicles carrying members of the patrol in center.

Montgomery's troops are close at heels of fleeing Afrika Korps after 20-mile advance from Mareth Line—8,000 Nazi prisoners taken—British east and south coasts to be restricted areas.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The British Eighth Army has swept past Gabès. General Montgomery's victorious troops are hot on the heels of Marshal Rommel's fleeing Afrika Korps after a 20-mile advance from the Mareth Line.

Enemy prisoners now total 8,000. German panzer divisions have suffered especially heavy losses in men and equipment.

In Central Tunisia, three eastward-moving American columns seeking to cut off the Axis retreat report new gains. According to one account, American and French forces are converging on the big Axis airfield at Kairouan, only 32 miles below the port of Sousse.

The only unfavorable aspect of the whole situation in Tunisia is a succession of dust storms which is hampering Allied aviation.

It is not clear whether Marshal Rommel has been able to get the bulk of his remaining forces through the narrow coastal bottleneck at Gabès. Chances are he has. Nor is it known whether the powerful British desert column that captured El Hamma, 15 miles to the west, has joined the force that broke through the Mareth forts.

In any event, the Axis chieftain is being pressed extremely hard in his northward flight. British naval units are adding to his difficulties by shelling the coastal road over which he must move.

It now seems certain that Marshal Rommel will strive with every resource at his command to reach Sousse as quickly as possible. At this port, 170 miles to the north, he will be in a position to effect a junction with General von Arnim's forces. He may, however, elect to fight one more delaying action on a 40-mile line between Sousse and Kairouan before withdrawing behind the Tunis-Bizerte perimeter, although the possession by the Allies of excellent new airfields might make such a stand too costly.

A jubilant Winston Churchill announced the new successes in the House of Commons. He said it was General Montgomery's audacity and perspicacity in throwing his weight into the flanking thrust at El Hamma, instead of persisting in expensive frontal assaults at the Mareth Line, that made Marshal Rommel's position untenable. But the Prime Minister warned that the Battle of Tunisia was not yet over and that much hard fighting remained ahead.

Meanwhile, a hint of a possible quick follow-up to a successful conclusion of the Tunisian campaign has come from Herbert Morrison. The British Home Secretary announced that the whole east and south coast of Britain would become a restricted area on Thursday in anticipation of "offensive operations."

In the aerial war, the RAF raided Berlin again last night for the second time in three nights. The industrial Ruhr also was attacked. Thirty-three bombers failed to return from these forays. The extent of the losses indicates either that the raids were made by a much larger force of bombers than usual or that German defenses have been greatly strengthened.

Surprise Move By British Hit Rommel's Flank

Around the flank of the Mareth Line to El Hamma!

The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent was a member of a small party of newspapermen permitted to accompany the powerful force which General Montgomery sent far to the rear of the Axis Afrika Korps in a 100-mile surprise thrust.

From a hilltop the correspondent saw British armor and infantry decisively defeat some of Marshal Rommel's most seasoned troops.

His eyewitness account follows:

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Eighth Army

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY'S FLANKING WING AT EL HAMMA, March 29. Delayed.—In the midst of a sandstorm sometimes preventing seeing more than five feet ahead and which blew directly in the face of the enemy a steel-clad task force of the British Eighth Army today has given Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps what observers on the spot believe to be its worst defeat.

As one of a small group of newspapermen which made the flanking movement with this British force in time to see General Sir Bernard Montgomery launch an irresistible attack, I witnessed the simple yet virtually foolproof plan with which much of Marshal Rommel's forces were surrounded, cut into small groups, and quickly destroyed when they refused to surrender.

The Allied victory came from the tactically perfect use of the same elements which gave the British their great victory at El Alamein five months ago and which started the United Nations drive to clear the Axis from Africa, namely an impenetrable curtain of artillery fire, never-ending aerial bombardment, and rapid infiltration of seasoned veterans of the hardest desert campaigns.

The Eighth Army took the enemy by surprise and robbed him of

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Tax Decision Due Amid Ruml Rumble; Civilians to Get Government-Held Food

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The House of Representatives seems to be getting nowhere rather rapidly in its heated debate over the Ruml Plan—the most protracted debate on a single measure since the outbreak of World War II.

Today is the day on which approximately 435 divided, foggy, uncertain, and immensely unhappy members, after four days of general debate and about four months of preliminary discussion, finally begin to take up individual amendments to the tax proposals.

While leaders of the two strongest groups in the tax debate express confidence, and cry "no compromise," a growing attitude of hopelessness is discerned in some quarters, with the possibility that after all the discussion the House will either (1) throw the whole thing back into committee, or (2) pass some sort of a makeshift measure and send it on to the Senate which will rewrite the law in a fashion which, under almost any circumstances, the House will be glad to accept.

Senate's Voice Grows

More and more in recent years it is this second alternative which has been followed, and the Senate's will on tax matters has been the prevailing one.

In general, it can be said that all parties to the immensely complicated dispute believe that the public should become relatively more current in paying its taxes, instead of always being a year behind. So the debate centers chiefly on the relative degree of up-to-dateness, or currency, which will be accepted.

Here are some of the possibilities now before the House:

1. The House Ways and Means Committee bill, which gives no tax abatement, or "skip-a-year" provision, but gives optional discounts to encourage taxpayers to speed up their payments ahead of the current collection schedule. This bill will have more Democrats than Republicans supporting it.

2. The Carlson modification of the Ruml Plan. This is as near as the original Ruml Plan [skip-a-year, collection at source] has been adopted by any group. It puts in safeguards against "windfalls" and has certain other modifications. Republican leaders are attempting to get their party to line up behind it.

Other Possibilities

3. A compromise Forand-Robertson alternative which is more of a modification of the Ruml Plan than the Carlson bill, and is intermediate between all-out forgiveness [Carlson Plan] and none at all (Ways and Means bill).

4. An almost infinite variety of modifications of the foregoing proposals, running from left to right, and varying in degree of tax forgiveness.

5. A disposition to chuck the whole thing and either send the matter back to committee or pass some makeshift measure on to the Senate.

Few persons who have not followed the House debates realize just how complicated the whole thing is. There is a disposition to oversimplify the issue and to assume that congressional opponents of either side are "just playing politics" or willfully shutting their eyes to the virtues of one or the other scheme. Actually, despite claims of rival groups, it is hard to see such a clearcut right and wrong attitude as many of the proponents assert.

President's Request

The President has asked for $16,000,000,000 additional taxes. Opponents of the Ruml Plan argue that with war needs like that this is no time to "skip" taxes now owed the Government and, if the nation is to get current on taxes, other taxes should be imposed on top of those already in force. That, in essence, is the attitude of the Doughton Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Advocates of the Ruml Plan, on the other hand, point to the simplicity of their program: "pay-as-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Income-Tax Receipts Exceed Expectations

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 30

The Treasury expects income-tax collections this month to run about $1,500,000,000 ahead of last year and about $250,000,000 ahead of its own estimates.

Secretary Morgenthau said reports now indicate total collections will be close to $4,500,000,000.

"That will keep us going about a day," he remarked, referring to the additional $250,000,000.

The Secretary said Treasury records indicate more than 40,000,000 persons filed returns on March 15, the largest number in history.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—While farm leaders planned new long-range food strategy with President Roosevelt today, the Agriculture Department announced that huge Government-held stocks of canned fruits and vegetables will be returned, along with meat, to grocery shelves to tide the nation over the present food emergency.

Additional food made available for civilian consumption includes more than 2,000,000 cases of canned tomatoes, pears, plums, apples, and peaches and smaller quantities of fruits and vegetables.

Release of canned goods stocks followed Army, Navy and Lend-Lease agreement to practically suspend their meat purchases for the next two weeks so packers can fill civilian orders.

Further military co-operation to help meet the present food distribution emergency was noted in a Department of Agriculture announcement of transfer of about 12,000,000 cans of canned fruits, juices and vegetables—principally canned corn and peas—to the Food Distribution Administration for future use in meeting emergency food situations.

White House Conference

Meanwhile at the White House, Chester C. Davis, newly appointed Food Administrator, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and heads of leading farm organizations conferred with the President as an informed farm advisory board on the over-all food production and distribution picture.

Mr. Davis was accompanied to the White House by Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation: Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange; James Patton, President of the Farmers' Union, and Exra Benson, Vice-President of the

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Kavanagh Ends Racket Squad; To Hold Captains Responsible

Boston's special headquarters rackets squad, established by the now-indicted Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, was disbanded today by Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, as he made division captains responsible for cleaning up gambling and other conditions in their districts.

The squad was formed last Dec. 16 by Commissioner Timilty, now on voluntary leave of absence pending outcome of his trial on a charge of conspiracy "to permit the operation of gaming houses and the registration of bets." Mr. Timilty and six other Boston police officials are under indictment by the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

Acting Commissioner Kavanagh, who is also serving as Acting Superintendent, headed the special rackets squad he has now disbanded.

The squad originally was composed of 68 military substitute policemen. When eliminated today the squad had only 58 men, the other 10 having left the service.

The men are being returned to their respective divisions, Acting Commissioner Kavanagh said.

He added that from now on the work of keeping the divisions clean will rest squarely upon the shoulders of the division captains.

During its existence the rackets squad made 138 arrests, the members using various disguises in their efforts to obtain evidence. One member walked a dog around the streets to establish himself as a resident of the particular neighborhood in which he was working.

Okies Are Traveling West Again —But This Time They Ride on Plush

POTEAU, Okla., March 30 (AP)—The Okies are heading west again.

But this time they have been invited and are traveling on the plush cushions of railroad day coaches instead of in the battered and patched jalopies of the depression days.

One hundred and thirteen families, totaling 442 persons, left by special train yesterday for Washington and Oregon, traveling as the guests of the Government. They will work on dairy and truck farms of Washington and Oregon.

Owners of the farms, facing a labor shortage, asked for Oklahomans. The Farm Security Administration, sponsor of the move, is guaranteeing each family head $80 a month wages for 10 months of the year.

Time Becomes Crucial Factor In Fighting on Tunisian Sands

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The only thing that counts any more in Tunisia is time. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's power to seriously threaten the United Nations circle closing around him was broken once and for all in the great Battle of the Mareth Line, which is now on the pages of history along with the Battle of El Alamein.

The victorious outcome of the British Eighth Army's reduction of that defense system proves that the Allied armies now have superior power on land and mastery of the air on the Tunisian Front. All that Marshal Rommel can hope for from now on is time to delay the next great phase of the war—the invasion of the continent of Europe.

How much of that he wins depends very largely on the proportion of his forces which he can push through the narrow coastal corridor from Gabès to Cekhira to Sfax. If he has been able to get the bulk of his best German forces through the bottleneck before it was closed he will have repeated what he did on the long road from El Alamein to the Mareth Line—saved his fighting army for another delaying action for his master, Adolf Hitler.

When Tunisia Falls

As the answer to that problem is being worked out on the coastal plain of Tunisia, the Allied High Command studies the balance tables of war—making the calculations which will determine whether there will be enough time left when Tunisia falls to make a major move against the continent in 1943.

Marshal Rommel is only one element in their calculations. The biggest one is shipping, and Marshal Rommel is important mainly because he affects shipping. The next move after Tunisia requires shipping which is now going to Africa. Where that next move is made may even be determined by the time when the main stream of United Nations shipping can be diverted from Africa elsewhere.

Time is particularly important if that next big move is to be in the Mediterranean area. Authorities estimate that it will take about two months after Tunisia falls to or-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Tunisia:

American-British Junction Held Near

One dispatch from Allied headquarters in North Africa, said military observers there had expressed the belief that a junction between the British Eighth Army and American forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was imminent.

Occupation of Gabès and El Hamma on opposite sides of the Gabès bottleneck between the sea and the salt lakes was announced by an Allied headquarters communiqué which also said that the second New Zealand Division of Lieut. Gen. Bernard Cyril Freyberg was continuing the chase of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel along the coastal road toward Sfax, 70 miles to the north.

German armor withdrew from Gabès under a terrific Allied air bombardment, as well as punishment from the sea delivered by salvos of shells from Allied warships.

In announcing the passage of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

State to Need Millions For Postwar Highways

More than $100,000,000 will be needed to put Massachusetts highways into proper condition after the war, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, told the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, at the State House, today.

Unless Massachusetts drafts now a master plan for highway development after the war, the State will not be in a position to benefit from any Federal funds made available for highway construction, the Commissioner added.

Mr. MacDonald was urging a two-year continuation of the special commission investigating highway problems in Massachusetts for the purpose of developing a master plan to eliminate traffic bottlenecks throughout the Commonwealth.

A total of $75,000,000 will be needed for road construction outside Greater Boston, he said, and $32,000,000 in Greater Boston.

Mr. MacDonald revealed that the American Highway Association, to which most state highway commissioners belong, recently recommended that the Federal Government appropriate $1,000,000,000 annually for each of the first three years after the war for a gigantic highway building program. Next week the Association officials will meet to draft a bill embodying the plan to present to Congress.

Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester, Chairman of the Special Commission, also urged continuation of the Commission for two additional years with the same members. The Commission was established two years ago to conduct a state-wide study. The Legislature set up the Commission after turning down Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's plan for a $19,000,000 highway program in Boston to eliminate bottlenecks in the Hub city.

Senator Richardson asserted that Massachusetts was unable to take advantage of available Federl highway funds after the last war because it lacked plans. He urged that repetition of this situation be avoided now.

Need for a highway program is Massachusetts' most important problem next to the war effort, he added.

Red Stamps Running to Butter As Meat Rations Move Slowly

For those housewives who haven't yet exchanged all their red coupons from War Ration Book No. 2 for butter, most kinds of meat were available in downtown Boston markets today. But, in general, the district was abnormally quiet, indicating that last week's pre-ration meat stocks have not all been reduced to hash as yet.

The emergency supplies of meat, mostly beef, promised by the Office of Price Administration to bolster dwindling stocks, were reported on hand in the city, or in transit to New England from the West. The shipments, it is expected, will provide sufficient meat to fulfill ration quotas in the area during the first week of meat rationing.

Butter seemed to be the one "red stamp" rationed commodity which was moving with any rapidity, although one meat dealer in Faneuil Hall said that he didn't "know what folks are going to do the end of the month. I've practically ruined several books already" by taking all the red A stamps they had.

Urged to Go Slow

Eldon C. Shoup, Regional OPA Executive, today reiterated his appeal to consumers not to purchase more butter than their immediate requirements. "In this way, there will be plenty of butter for everyone throughout the ration period. But, if everyone buys a month's supply now, naturally some will be forced to go without until later stocks are received, just as they did during the first days of sugar and coffee rationing." He pleaded for "reasonableness" in buying butter.

At the Boston Terminal Market, 44 carloads of fruits and vegetables were received today, consisting chiefly of oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes, lettuce, carrots, and celery. Only one carload of snap beans was received, and no shipments of peas, spinach, or cabbage.

Poultry supplies were still low in down town markets, but considerable shipments of turkeys—still unrationed—gave promise that many a "Thanksgiving Dinner" will grace week-end dinner tables.

Business Lags

Wholesale meat dealers reported business to be extremely slow, with most of them still pondering over just how to handle coupons under rationing. It may be that shipments will be handled on a weekly basis, as far as ration coupons are concerned, although some felt that they should call for immediate payment in stamps.

At a meeting last night of State, Regional, and Federal OPA officials, New Englanders were assured, under emergency orders, of their rationed quotas of about 1½ pounds of meat per person.

The 23 New England counties proclaimed emergency areas were announced as:

Massachusetts—Worcester, Bristol, Essex, Hampden, Middlesex and Suffolk.

New Hampshire — Hillsboro, Merrimac, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan.

Vermont—Windsor.

Maine—Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscott, Sagadahoc, and York.

Rhode Island — Newport and Providence.

Connecticut—Fairfield, Hartford and New Haven.

Attending the conference were: Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director; Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Conservator; John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Food Distribution Administrator; Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive; Frederick W. Lake, Regional Meat Rationing Officer; John M. Deeley, State Rationing Officer; John E. Doheney, Acting State Meat Rationing Officer; and Richard M. Ryan, Regional Rationing Attorney.

Bar Examination Bill Vetoed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today vetoed the Senate bill providing for the lifting of restrictions on the number of times applicants may take examinations for admission to the bar.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, asked earlier by the Governor to give his opinion of the bill, said that it was unconstitutional and contrary to public opinion.

The Governor said that this bill was the same one that "I returned without my approval on April 2, 1941."

Pointing out that the Supreme Court has a rule making it discretionary with the Board of Bar Examiners as to whether an applicant for admission to the bar shall be allowed to take the examination more than four times, Mr. Bushnell said this rule was "apparently adopted by that Court in an attempt to minimize the danger of admission to the bar of persons not qualified or equipped.

"In my judgment this legislation is an attempted usurpation by the legislative branch of the government of powers constitutionally granted to the judiciary," Mr. Bushnell said.

"It is an attempt to take over one of the duties of that department (the judiciary), which the Court, according to its own best judgment, is already fulfilling.

"The rule which this legislation seeks to set aside represents an attempt by the Supreme Court properly to maintain reasonable standards for admission to the bar of Massachusetts. The benefits secured to a few individuals by the passage of such a bill would be more than offset by the probable disadvantages to the public generally that would flow therefrom."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Enjoy BREAKFAST—LUNCH DINNER AT ALBIANI CAFETERIA Fine Foods at Lowest Prices 151 Huntington Avenue Next to Mechanics Building

6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington, 704 Washington, 7 School St., 1136 Washington, 632 Washington, 10 Scollay Sq.

Fuel-Oil Industry To Attend Dinner

About 900 persons are expected to attend a dinner tomorrow evening at the Hotel Statler at which the oil-heat industry of New England will hear prominent and informed speakers review the fuel-oil situation. Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio's commentator, is to be the chief speaker, sharing the platform with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston; George J. Bates, Massachusetts Representative in Congress, and Horace P. Cahill, the Bay State's Lieutenant Governor.

Representative Bates speaks in support of the view of the Government and as a member of the Special Fuel Oil Committee in Congress which has striven in past few months to secure just rationing regulations for New England. Mr. Cahill will present constructive suggestions for co-operation by State and local governments, as well as the fuel-oil industry and the consumer.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "The Revolution: In Quest of a Proletarian Culture" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Wednesday

A talk on "Story of the Book" will be given by Miss Magiannis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in the Sharon High School Auditorium at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page

Radio Timetable: Page

Red Stamps for Red Meats

By a Staff Photographer

New Rationing Program Gets Under Way

Mrs. Carrie Ferris of Mattapan prepares to exchange some of the red coupons from her No. 2 War Ration Book for chops cut by Marketman Daniel Downing at Faneuil Hall Market.

Testimony on Crowding Given At Cocoanut Grove Trial

Further testimony that at least two of the bars in the Cocoanut Grove were filled to nearly double their seating capacity was added today in Superior Court, as the State continued to press its case against three Grove executives charged with manslaughter growing out of alleged violation of building and safety laws.

Mrs. Ruth Strogoff, a witness, said that she estimated that there were 300 persons in the Melody Lounge where other witnesses had testified that the fire started. Previously testimony by waiters had set the seating capacity at 160.

James Duggan, a civilian inspector at an Army air base who was paying his second visit to the Grove the night of the fire, testified that there were between 250 and 300 in the Lounge, and that he and his wife left the Lounge after a few moments without ordering or finding a place to sit and then went to the Caricature Bar where he said there "was one person standing for each person sitting."

Mrs. Strogoff, who said she had patronized the Grove twice a week for the past two years with her husband, Hyman Strogoff, also testified that she was one of the first of two persons to reach the outside by way of the revolving door.

Locked Door Smashed

Having left her husband fallen on the Lounge stairway, she said she reached the revolving door with another man, who used a chair to break open the door which she said was locked.

Under cross-examination by Daniel J. Gallagher, Mrs. Strogoff said the two of them stepped through the broken pane and that some 14 other persons came out behind them. She said she didn't recall whether other persons outside, whom she noticed later, had preceded her out the door or whether they were among the 14. Mr. Gallagher is counsel for James Welansky, on trial with Barnett Welansky and Jacob Goldfine on charges of manslaughter.

Mrs. Strogoff said that the patrons "in the very, very dark corner" where the fire allegedly started were very noisy, before the employee was seen turning on the light.

She said the bartender on seeing the fire immediately emptied an ice bucket and filled it with water as there were no fire extinguishers apparently available.

Over the objections of defense counsel the death certificate of Mr. Strogoff was admitted as evidence by Judge Joseph L. Hurley. Mrs. Duggan was also listed as a fatality. Mrs. Strogoff said she was in the hospital for one week and Mr. Duggan said he was in the hospital for 15 weeks.

Warned Entertainers

Andrew Louzan, a 17-year-old tap dancer who said he was employed at the Grove for five months, testified that he was in his dressing room when he heard the cry of fire. On going down stairs he saw "eight or 10 persons trying to break down the door at 6 Shawmut Street."

Mr. Louzan said he warned the rest of the show company and they escaped by way of windows in the dressing room.

During his employment he said he had received no fire instructions.

Frederick W. Harrington, a Boston Health inspector, who testified yesterday, said that he was the sole survivor of a party of 15. He said he estimated there were 400 people in the main dining-room.

Taft to Address Alumni of Tufts

Charles P. Taft, Assistant Federal Director of Defense Health and Welfare Service under the War Manpower Commission, will speak at the dinner of the Tufts Medical Alumni Association at the Copley Plaza tomorrow night.

Mr. Taft is substituting for Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, who was originally scheduled to speak at the dinner, but found it impossible to leave Washington at this time. Mr. Taft, son of former President William Howard Taft, will speak on "Medicine—The Community and War Production."

Dogs Get Meat Ration

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 30 (AP)—The local rationing board has granted to two seeing-eye dogs certificates calling for three-quarters of a pound of meat a day, a greater amount than is allowed any one person.

The dogs are Gretchen, companion of Attorney Henry T. Istas, and Onnie, canine guide of Miss Ethel Stevens, who is employed at the candy counter in New Haven Hospital.

Weather Predictions

(By the U. S. Weather Bureau)

Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer tonight with scattered showers in north portion.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft nor storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday: 7:27 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 7:59 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

NLRB Annuls Election For Haverhill Firm

The fifth annulment of a Labor Board election out of 757 elections held in the New England region during the past eight years was announced here today by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

The company in this case was the L. H. Hamel Leather Company, Inc., of Haverhill. Its employees voted March 9 against having the Leather Workers' Division of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union represent them in collective bargaining. The vote stood 224 "no" to 195 "yes," with 52 additional ballots challenged.

The union then filed with the Labor Board a protest against the company's actions in connection with the election and request for a new one. Dr. Myers had an investigation made, ruled that supervisory employees had in fact interfered with the free choice of workers, and invalidated the election. Meantime the union withdrew its petition for another election, and no further voting is scheduled.

The union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In the four other elections in New England which Dr. Myers has voided since 1935, two were objected to by C. I. O. unions and two by American Federation of Labor unions.

In 42 other cases, Dr. Myers turned down the objections and sustained the elections. Of the overruled protests 18 were filed by the C. I. O., eight by the A. F. of L., 12 by both independent unions and employers, three by employers and one by an independent union.

There has been considerable labor friction at the Hamel plant. A strike occurred the week before the election, which was terminated by agreement to hold the election. A petition for enforcement of a National Labor Relations Board decision is now pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, on which arguments will be heard in the near future.

Licensing Board Ends Preliminary Night Club Probe

Boston's Licensing Board today took under advisement its preliminary inquiry into the recent double shooting at the Latin Quarter, a Boston night club, after three police sergeants had denied that the Club management had attempted to obstruct their investigation.

The charge had been made in a police report, filed Saturday by Capt. Edward J. Keating. The report at that time described the Club as a "menace to patrons" and recommended suspension of all its licenses.

At today's hearing Capt. Robert A. Lynch, night captain of the Warren Avenue station, who initialed the report, explained that the report meant that the shooting was a menace to the patrons. The Club itself, he continued, has never harbored racketeers or thugs nor violated the State law under which it operates.

New Monitor Program in New England

The Christian Science Monitor will sponsor a news broadcast based on the expert analysis and interpretation of news provided by its world network of correspondents, beginning today at 8:15 p. m. on Station WNAC, key station of the Yankee Network. The commentator will be Volney D. Hurd, veteran news broadcaster of this newspaper. He will be on the air regularly Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at the same hour.

Behind this program there is a story.

In Europe, during the dark years before and during the war, a voice came to be known as the voice of the United States to the outside world. It was heard by short wave at the end of the evening, after the late European dinner hour. It so happened that the signal of the radio station—WRUL of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation—came in so loud and clear in Europe that it was virtually a local station there. No other American station was as strong.

There was no free and impartial news coming from European radios in those years. It was natural, then, that the American news broadcaster should become a household name wherever there was a shortwave radio and English could be understood.

This newspaper was sponsor of the program and the commentator was Mr. Hurd.

Important Link

It is difficult for anyone not actually on the scene in Europe to understand what that program meant to its listeners. Immediately after this writer arrived on the Continent some months after the war began, he was invited to dinner at the house of a high embassy official. The dinner was not over when it came time for Mr. Hurd to go on the air from Boston and by request of the host, dessert was adjourned and everyone crowded around the radio until the program was over. This, the hostess said, was the invariable procedure in her house.

In another capital city of Europe when the writer called on an ambassador, "Come right in," was the response. "I follow your newspaper's short-wave news regularly. You are a welcome visitor." Still another diplomat, one of the most respected in the American foreign service, said, when the writer was returning to the United States, "Please tell Mr. Hurd that my wife and I listen to his broadcast every night that we can."

These are samples of the unusually close bond between listeners and this program of unbiased news analysis. The people of Europe were elementally starved for news, and with their advanced education in the ways of propaganda and censorship, they knew the value of expert news reporting and interpretation when they found it in this program.

Quoted by BBC

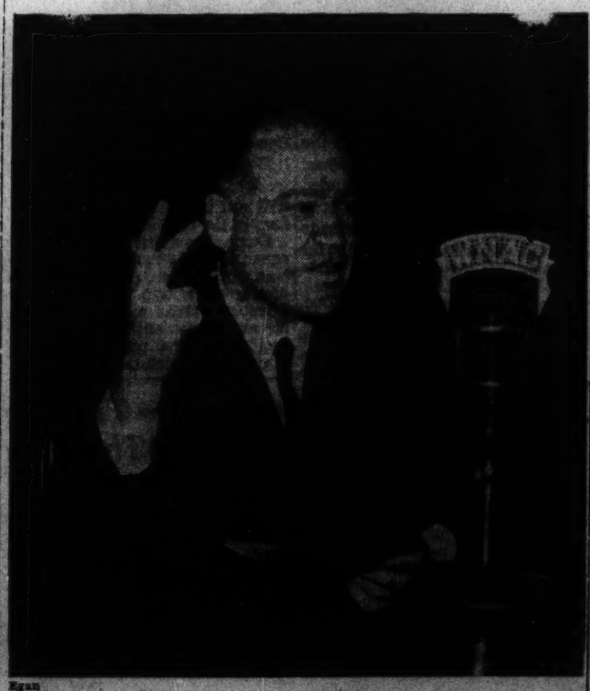
In London, meanwhile, it was learned that the British Broadcasting Corporation was recording Mr. Hurd's script daily and distributing it to high Government officials. Meanwhile, the British Broadcasting Corporation quoted him daily in medium-wave broadcasts to Europe, translated into 22 languages.

Behind Mr. Hurd's success as an international broadcaster lies a story of a technique of news broadcasting which Mr. Hurd has developed parallel to the news policy in the printed pages of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Hurd, on entering the field of news broadcasting after a career as reporter, aviator in the last war, radio technician, and news editor, sought to combine straight news reporting with an explanation of its significance in the most lucid terms, and to present these two ingredients with the direct and simple clarity of everyday conversation. The success of this method of applying characteristic Monitor journalism to another medium of communication was such that Mr. Hurd built up a following of 325 radio stations in the United States and Canada alone, for the domestic Monitor news program prepared under his direction.

Against this background, Mr. Hurd's news commentary now comes to New England listeners via Station WNAC at 8:15 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

S. R. D.

News Broadcaster



Egan

Volney D. Hurd

Who will present a Christian Science Monitor news program on Station WNAC starting today.

Daughter Gets Dad's Medals

Associated Press

Two Army Citations Awarded Posthumously

Six-weeks-old Ann Hamilton Landess sleeps blissfully as Col. Robert L. Collins pins the Purple Heart medal and the Army's Silver Star on her dress. The award was made to her father, Capt. Robert H. Landess, for gallantry in action in which he was killed in North Africa on Nov. 9. The award was made at the family's Milton, Mass., home yesterday.

People of U. S. Financing War As Never Before, Says Official

A prediction that the American people, through taxes willingly paid and bonds voluntarily purchased, will have participated in financing this war more completely than any other people in any land in history, was made today by John Lawrence Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Assistant Secretary, who spoke at the regular weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Statler Hotel, cited facts and figures demonstrating the growth and popularization of the Federal Income Tax as an instrument in supporting the Federal government.

This year, Mr. Lawrence stated, the Treasury expects a yield of approximately $17,567,000,000 for the current fiscal year from the more than 40,000,000 people who have filed income tax returns.

Ten years ago, in the fiscal year 1933, Mr. Lawrence continued, total individual income tax returns yielded $352,573,000. That year 3,723,558 people filed a return, he said. Never until 1940 did we receive as many as 8,000,000 individual income tax returns. In 1941, more than 15,000,000 people filed income tax returns. In 1942, 26,500,000 persons filed returns, he said.

Mr. Sullivan said that this year's taxes are being collected at a cost less than half of that three years ago. The Treasury estimates this year's collection cost, he said, will be 50 cents for each $100 collected, compared with the 1940 figure of $1.12, for each $100 collected.

Tax delinquencies, Mr. Sullivan stated, have amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total amount collected since 1940. He declared that the figures show that 99 and nine-tenths per cent of the American people are thoroughly honest with their Government and are willing and anxious to pay their share. "The percentage of American citizens and American businessmen who try to chisel on Uncle Sam is gratifyingly low," he said.

On April 12, the Treasury's Second War Loan is to be inaugurated with a goal of $13,000,000,000, the biggest single piece of financing in the world's history, Mr. Lawrence announced. Of this amount the Treasury hopes and expects to raise $8,000,000,000 from non-banking investors, he added.

This new campaign, Mr. Lawrence said, should represent the biggest securities sales drive this country has ever experienced. There will be types of Federal securities tailored to meet the needs of every type of investor, he said. There will be 300,000 volunteer workers and thousands of pages of sponsored advertising to aid the campaign, he stated.

Pedestrian Rules Are Advocated For All Coastal Cities

Urging pedestrian control programs by coastal cities, Donald S Berry, Traffic Manager of the National Safety Council, today said that people living in dimmed out areas "should be encouraged to wear or carry something white at night."

Mr. Berry spoke before the Massachusetts Safety Council's twenty-second annual meeting at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

The Council head told the group that rather than relax the dimout regulations, public safety authorities "should accept the challenge of the dimout and provide for better control of dimout accidents."

These programs, he pointed out, should include better street and obstruction markings, more visible traffic signals, and enforcement of low driving speeds.

Traffic signals, he continued, should be rigidly obeyed and persons should wait a full three minutes after leaving a lighted room before proceeding along a dimmed out street.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall presented token awards at today's luncheon of the Council to winners of the three statewide accident reduction contests. Grand trophy went to the Incandescent Lamp Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of Salem. Of the 307 industrial plants which competed, this concern had the best safety record.

The contest also was extended to operators of commercial vehicles, and owners of 225 fleets in the State competed. Local winners in this contest included William Filene's Sons Company, the Salada Tea Company, and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. The City's own sanitary division was also a winner.

Police Departments and local safety committees in 125 cities and towns also entered the contest, and the winenrs were Cambridge, Lynn, Melrose, Plymouth, and Bridgewater.

Coal for N. E. Record High

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Total railroad shipments of coal into New England reached a record high of 432,860 tons during the week ended March 20, Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes reports. This was an increase of 28,410 tons over the preceding week and an increase of 1,140 tons over the previous record, establish in the week ended last May 9.

Negro Issues Topic of Next Bacon Lecture

A résumé of the manner in which the courts of the United States have handled the Negro situation with respect to such problems as disenfranchisement of the vote, property zoning, and segregation both in dwelling places and in the military forces, is to constitute the second of the three 1943 Gaspar G. Bacon Lectures on the Constitution of the United States on Wednesday, March 31, at Boston University.

Dr. Robert E. Cushman, Professor of Government at Cornell University, is delivering the Bacon Lectures. Tomorrow's talk will be given at 10 a. m. at Jacob Sleeper Hall, College of Liberal Arts, 688 Boylston Street. The third lecture, to be given on Friday, April 2, at the same hall, will be on the subject of "Our Interned Citizens—the Japanese Evacuation Problem."

In his inaugural talk in the series yesterday on "Freedom of Speech and Press Under the Constitution," Dr. Cushman emphasized that free speech and free press are not absolute rights. In time of war or other national emergency, he said restrictions have to be placed upon them in order to protect the safety of the nation.

"Thus," he added, "it becomes the difficult task of the Supreme Court of the United States in the last analysis to draw the line which separates the speech and publication which we must forbid in order to be safe, from that which we must protect in order to be free and democratic."

Referring to cases in which the Supreme Court has had to draw this line Professor Cushman stated that the Court has developed two formulas or tests which it has used in these types of cases. The first of these was the clear and present "danger" test which was first stated by Mr. Justice Holmes in 1919 in a free speech case arising out of the first World War. This formula gives maximum protection to free public discussion, he said.

The second test, according to Dr. Cushman, is the "bad tendency" rule under which the Court has held constitutional broadly drawn statutes forbidding speech or publications which might tend to bring about dangers to the public security.

"In the long run, what our public officers do is likely to be what the people want done," Dr. Cushman declared. "The final responsibility for the protection of freedom of speech and freedom of press rests with public opinion. The individual citizen, therefore, cannot escape the duty to comprehend the vital importance of free public discussion in a democratic nation and to throw his influence, however slight it may be, on the side of tolerance and the generous protection of civil liberty. The Constitution and the courts cannot adequately protect our civil rights if we do not really want them protected."

'Clearing House' For Farm Helpers Studied by Council

An order requesting state and city authorities to help the solution of the farm labor problem by establishing "clearing houses" for recruiting high school boys and men and women for work on Massachusetts farms was being studied today by the Boston City Council's Public Welfare Committee.

Introduced at yesterday's Council meeting by Matthew F. Hanley and Daniel F. Sullivan, both of Roxbury, the order provides for paying emergency farm workers from funds contributed by all the municipalities in the state. In return, the equivalent in produce to their wages would be delivered to city and state institutions by the farmers using the emergency labor.

The Council adopted Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1943 city and Suffolk County budget unanimously without subtracting a penny from the $43,022,083 sought by the Mayor when he submitted the budget two months ago.

In reporting favorably on the measure, Chairman William F. Dwyer of the Council's Appropriations Committee said that during six weeks of conferences with department and division heads the committee had found "no extravagances or unnecessary allowances, and, in its opinion, the budget . . . represents close to the minimum appropriations required to meet the essential services of the city."

An order to grant increased allotments equal to the emergency pay raises recently allowed city employees to all persons receiving pensions or annuities from the city was introduced by Councilor John B. Kelly of Dorchester. It was referred to the rules committee.

Bradford Continues Beano Investigation

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford today continued his investigation of beano games conducted in a number of Middlesex County cities. He said that he understood beano was being operated in Cambridge, Newton, Waltham, and Lowell, and that investigation of these games would be made.

Beano, which has been flourishing in Somerville, was terminated last Saturday night when Mayor Harold Palmer, after a conference with the District Attorney, refused to issue any more permits. Several employees of Somerville's beano establishments were questioned yesterday by Albert W. Wunderly, first assistant district attorney.

Federal Hospital Insurance Opposed by Hospital Head

Government hospital insurance, again recommended by the Social Security Board in its annual report, is strongly opposed by James A. Hamilton, President of the American Hospital Association.

The Board's plan would place a 1 per cent pay-roll tax on all workers in the Social Security system, at present numbering more than 40,000,000, to finance a national system of compulsory hospital insurance. The tax would be divided equally between employer and employee, and hospitalization payments of between $3 and $6 a day would be granted under the plan, it has been indicated.

Mr. Hamilton, who is Director of the New Haven Hospital at New Haven, Conn., declared that Government insurance would be more expensive to administer than the low-cost, nonprofit voluntary hospital insurance now in vogue in Blue Cross plans. He also said that compulsory Government insurance would endanger the high quality of hospital care which has been built up by American hospitals under voluntary methods.

Criticism Refuted

The Social Security Board's criticism of voluntary insurance, that it could never reach great numbers of the low-wage earners, Mr. Hamilton held mistaken. Noting that the Blue Cross prepayment plans were now subscribed to by 11,000,000 persons and were increasing at the rate of 2,000,000 a year, he said experiments showed they could be made to cover all classes of wage earners.

"My first objection to compulsory hospital insurance is that dollar for dollar, the worker is less likely to have as much return under a compulsory system in terms of quantity of the service," the hospital administrator said.

"The administrative costs of Government insurance would diminish the amount available for the actual purchase of service.

Quality High in U. S.

"In the second place, I think it is generally accepted by students that there is no hospital care given anywhere else in the world—I am talking of quality—as high as in the United States. The leadership that has resulted in this outstanding American quality has been in the voluntary movement, not in the Government. By voluntary effort, we have reached here better results than other countries have obtained under government auspices.

"Almost every compulsory plan in the world is a cash indemnity plan which calls for making cash payments to the individual, which he may use against his expenses or as he sees fit. These cash indemnity plans invariably lead to an increased cost without any corresponding increase in quality. In many countries the quality of hospital care has actually decreased.

"Any national program on a cash indemnity basis must be uniform and therefore must be measured by the minimum quality of service. The system tends to level to mediocrity. Inevitably it has resulted in keeping the quality of service to the lowest possible level instead of up to the highest.

Less Effective

"Another objection is that the federalization of a program of Government hospital insurance would necessitate its channeling through central bureaus at Washington. To say the least, this would make it difficult to recognize state differences both as to quantity and quality of care. With the best of intentions in the central bureaus, effectiveness would tend to diminish in direct ratio to the distance.

"The proceeds of a 1 per cent pay-roll tax on all the workers in the Social Security system would yield the Federal Government a sum twice as large as the present income of all the hospitals in the country. Payment of Government money would mean that the Federal Government would control by this process the operation of these institutions—and I remind you again that voluntary hospitals still afford the leadership in quality of hospital care.

"The Blue Cross plans have been extending their coverage to portions of the American population in a slow, sure economic manner. Many experiments have been worked out in various parts of the United States where we have taken entire communities, including the rural people and the self-employed, and insured them against the hazards of hospital costs. These experiments have proved to us that hospital insurance can be handled at low rates on a voluntary, co-operative basis."

Naval Chaplains' School Dedicated

Wide World

Another Acquisition for Williamsburg, Va.

United States Navy chaplains stand in formation during brief ceremonies, March 24, which marked the commissioning of the new naval chaplains' school on the campus of the College of William and Mary. The school, recently moved to Williamsburg, takes the place of the chaplains' school which had been in operation at Norfolk for the past year.

Axis Spy Plot In Brazil Tied To Ship News

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 30 (AP)—An Axis spy plot against the United States involving a Captain of artillery in the Brazilian Army and other Brazilian nationals, as well as present and former Axis diplomats, was disclosed yesterday with publication of a full police report of charges submitted to the Tribunal of National Security.

Interception by United States authorities of a message by clandestine radio from Brazil to Germany revealed the attempt of the Brazilian officer, Capt. Tullio Regis do Nascimento, to obtain official permission to visit American war plants and to study fire control apparatus on American naval vessels, the report indicated.

A request to Berlin for $3,000 by Albrecht Gustav Engels—later arrested as one of the chief figures in German espionage in Brazil—for Captain Nascimento's expenses on a trip to the United States, for which Captain Nascimento had already asked permission of American authorities at Rio, revealed the heart of the plot, the report said.

Existence of an organized system for sending military information from Brazil to Argentina—at peace with the Axis—which involved at least two other Brazilians in the transmission of invisible-ink messages, was also revealed in the report.

The report made frequent mention of the former German Ambassador, Kurt Pruefer, and his principal aids as espionage agents both before and after Brazil's rupture of relations with the Axis on Jan. 29, 1942, and also mentioned Hainz Ehlert, a former member of the German diplomatic staff in Brazil, who remained as an attaché to the Spanish Embassy, and whose continued presence the report described as "highly inconvenient."

Most of the Brazilians involved, the report said, were former members of the fascist "Integralist" party, outlawed since 1938.

Camillo Mendes Pimental, a lawyer, was accused of receiving 60,000 Argentine pesos, about $18,000, and $35,000 of United States money from Engel for espionage, plus 400,000 cruzeiros, about $20,000, for organizing a Brazilian company headed by Engels.

The report said Captain Nascimento admitted directing an information service for the German Embassy on the movement of ships and sending agents to Northern Brazil to get facts on military bases used by the United States.

Government Acts to Check Inflation Control Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Exhibiting a new determination all along the anti-inflation front, the Government is tightening its defenses in three directions against anticipated attacks on its efforts to keep down the cost of living.

The National War Labor Board strengthened its power over general wage inflation by asserting jurisdiction over all labor disputes whether arising in an essential war industry or a small-town laundry, arguing that every pay envelope in the nation has its effect on prices and war costs.

The Truman Senate Committee increased its pressure against war profiteering in industry by warning war contractors, in an interim report, not to expect repeal of the 10-month-old law empowering the War, Navy and Treasury Departments and Maritime Commission to "renegotiate" war contracts and scale down their profits.

More Ration Books

The Office of War Information outlined a plan for three more ration books to be issued without warning and, in a realistic discussion of the future via a pamphlet entitled "Battle Stations For All," it stressed the necessity for adhering to the "Little Steel" wage formula, preventing a general price increase, and establishing sterner measures for drawing off excess spending power, including higher taxes and some form of compulsory saving.

Both the National War Labor Board and the Truman Committee acted with a glance in the direction of John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, who has threatened to defy the WLB's jurisdiction over wage controversies and who told the Truman Committee that he was not going to ask labor to forego its demands for wage increases while industry, he claimed, was reaping exorbitant profits from its war contracts.

"The first time that any employer or union succeeds in defying the jurisdiction of the WLB, it follows that the Board will cease being an effective tribunal for the final determination of wartime labor disputes," Wayne Lyman Morse, public member, declared.

Jurisdiction Defended

Mr. Morse asserted the Board's claim over all labor disputes in an opinion on the Donnelley case affecting 100 salesmen soliciting advertising for classified telephone directories.

"A successful defiance of the jurisdiction of the NWLB by any employer or union, large or small, would endanger the continuance of the 'no strike, no lockout' wartime labor policy," he added. "The abrogation of the policy in the midst of this war would constitute a major defeat in the battle of production and would endanger the successful operations of our armed forces."

Terming the contract renegotiation procedure the latest and most successful product of efforts to control war profits without impeding war production, the Truman Committee served notice that it would continue and expand its scrutiny of the progress of contract renegotiation and scaling down of profits.

Warning that some contractors had delayed renegotiations because of a strange belief that the Truman investigation would result in early repeal of the law, the Committee disabused contractors of this idea. Simultaneously it took the War and Navy Departments to task for their manner of handling renegotiations, declaring the procedure had been "shrouded with entirely too much secrecy" and recommending immediate unification of price-adjustment boards and simplification of price-adjustment organizations and policies.

The report contains official tabulations showing that 7,097 War Department contractors had been assigned for renegotiation as of March 6 and settlements reached with 140 of them. For the Navy the corresponding figures as of March 18 were 2,250 assigned and 38 completed.

The Truman Committee stressed that reopening contracts for recapturing excess profits could not be justified as a revenue measure, estimating that of the approximately $1,500,000,000 in savings to the nation's taxpayers resulting from renegotiations to date, all but about $300,000,000 would have been recaptured anyway through existing excess profits taxes on corporation incomes. A small increase in the tax would recapture the rest, the report held.

The Committee emphasized, however, that renegotiation was a vital war aid in that it put pressure on contractors to avoid waste of materials and manpower by reducing costs, reasoning that high costs meant materials and man-hours wasted, "both of which are exceedingly scarce."

The Committee recommended that "somewhat liberal allowances of profit margins" might properly be made to contractors who build up reasonable reserves to provide for postwar reconversion to peacetime production and for severance pay to demobilized war workers.

Strike Bans Praised

Marshaling its arguments against pressure-group price rises, the OWI in its "battle stations" pamphlet praised the no-strike no-lockout agreements reached after the assault on Pearl Harbor, declaring "the few unauthorized strikes that have flared up since have meant a loss of less than one-tenth of one per cent of the total man-days worked."

Stressing that no one is a noncombatant in the war against rising prices, the pamphlet said the threat today was that the price of almost everything might "double or triple of quadruple" and quoted Leon Henderson, former Price Administrator, as saying that of the total $31,000,000,000 military bill of World War I, no less than $13,500,000,000 represented needless price increases.

The OPA estimates were offered to show further that the difference in prices between World War I and World War II, when the inflation battle has been more successfully waged, already have saved the Government $25,000,000,000 on munitions and consumers $6,000,000,000 on the things they buy.

Buying of Safety Shoes Made Easy for Workers

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today made it easier for workers to obtain "safety" shoes.

Beginning April 5, employers may issue purchase certificates for such shoes to any employee who has spent his stamp No. 17. Under previous regulations, the worker had to obtain a certificate from a local rationing board. Safety shoes are worn by workers on various hazardous jobs.

Eight Ministers Now Ambassadors

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 30

The Senate has confirmed nominations of eight ministers in the United States Foreign Service as Ambassadors.

They comprise:

Boaz Long, New Mexico, to Guatemala; Robert M. Scotten, Michigan, to Ecuador; Fay A. Des Porters, South Carolina, to Costa Rica; James B. Stewart, New Mexico, to Nicaragua; Walter Thurston, Arizona, to El Salvador; John D. Erwin, Tennessee, to Honduras; Avra M. Warren, Maryland, to the Dominican Republic, and John Campbell White, New York, to Haiti.

Bill to Seize Struck Plants Is Revived

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A bill to empower the Government to seize and operate plants where war work is halted by labor disputes "or other cause" was revived yesterday, the Senate Judiciary Committee voting unanimously to recommend its passage.

Chairman Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana said not a voice was raised in protest when the bill's author, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas called it up for action at an executive session.

Both Senators Van Nuys and Connally said Committee consideration was devoted entirely to a discussion of the legislation for the benefit of members who were not on the Committee when an identical bill was approved by it last fall.

The legislation would give the Administration authority to seize any plant for the "manufacture, production, or mining of any articles or materials which may be required for the defense." It would set up a "Defense Wage Board, made up of three $10,000-a-year members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Board would have responsibility for fixing wages at the seized plants.

Seizure would be authorized whenever the President found, after an investigation, "that there is an interruption of such plant as a result of a strike or other labor disturbance or other cause" that might impede defense production. Under existing Executive powers, Senator Connally asserted, the Government can seize and operate a plant "only in instances where the owners are at fault in a labor dispute."

Southern Mine Strike Averted As Negotiations Are Extended

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—A threatened work stoppage in the Appalachian soft coal mines has been averted by agreement of Southern District operators and the United Mine Workers Union to continue contract negotiations, if necessary, until April 30.

Announcement of the agreement was made late yesterday by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, who entered the negotiations when management and labor were deadlocked over the terms of further negotiations. The present contract expires at midnight tomorrow.

Mine operators of the Northern Appalachian District and the U. M. W. had agreed previously to a similar 30-day extension of negotiations. Under the provisions of both pacts, any adjustments agreed upon would be retroactive to April 1.

Groups to Meet

Dr. Steelman said he would remain in New York during the negotiations. The Northern group, in recess since Thursday, will reconvene for subcommittee negotiations this morning. The Southern group will meet this afternoon.

Approximately 450,000 soft-coal miners in the Northern and Southern Appalachian regions as well as in outlying states are involved in the contract negotiations. The Union's major contract demands include a $2-a-day basic pay increase, a minimum of $8 a day for mine field workers and the unionization of minor bosses.

The extension agreement signed by the Southern operators and the U. M. W. and announced by Dr. Steelman said:

"It is agreed that the mines represented in this conference shall continue in operation under all existing agreements for 30 days after April 1, 1943, in accordance with the request of the President of the United States as affecting a continuation of work on a retroactive basis."

Roosevelt's Role

Without going into detail as to the role President Roosevelt was playing in the negotiations, Dr. Steelman, in response to a direct question, said:

"Naturally he is concerned."

When Dr. Steelman appeared, the miners and Southern operators had agreed to a 30-day extension of negotiations, but the miners had rejected an owners' proviso that any agreement hinge upon compliance with the Economic Stabilization Act.

Dr. Steelman was accompanied by John D. King, one of his commissioners.

The possibility of a work stoppage arose at the outset of the negotiations when John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, declared that the miners would not trespass upon the operators' property beginning April 1 unless they were covered by a new contract or an extension of the current contract had been agreed upon.

Joint Council

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board last night established a management-labor council to bring both "organized industry and organized labor more closely and effectively into the war program."

Mr. Nelson named these men to the council:

Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Fred Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and William Green, American Federation of Labor President.

Each of these men will select one additional member from his own organization to sit with him in council meetings. The first meeting will be held April 2.

Problem of 'Black Markets' Promises to Grow in U. S.

By Dewitt Mackenzie
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown's disclosure that court actions were started against 1,025 individuals in a drive against illegal operators in meat between Jan. 15 and March 11, gives fair warning that one of the grave problems which the United States may have to face shortly on its Home Front will be that scourge of countries in the war zone—the "Black Market."

The United States is just beginning to hear about this problem because it battens on scarcities of commodities, and there's no place for it in times of plenty. The moment there is a serious shortage of any prime necessity, however—meat, for instance—the war profiteers come into action.

Wartime operators of "black markets" are in the category of those who are working against their country. They damage national morale by withholding supplies from the regular markets, thereby imposing suffering on the masses. They foster inflation by encouraging thoughtless and selfish people with money to pay exorbitant prices. They deprive the national treasury of bond investments which are needed to finance the war effort.

Operate in Most Countries

During my recent trip through the war zones I found "black markets" operating in most countries despite vigorous efforts to exterminate them. The only nation which appears to have turned the full heat on them is Germany. There they execute black marketers. However, the democracies haven't gone that far.

England has put many of the "black market" dealers out of business, though, by handing out heavy fines and terms of imprisonment. As long as a year ago a warehouse company was fined the equivalent of $800,000 on the charge of selling goods in excess of the legal quotas. Prison terms, which are meted out freely, run to a maximum of 14 years. Despite that sort of punishment some war profiteers still hang on.

The "black market," of course, flourishes where distress is greatest. You can get high prices from people who really are in need—if they have the money.

Belgium is a case in hand. There butter is reported as selling at $5.50 a pound, sugar at $1.25 a pound, and flour at $1.60 a pound. Men's shoes are $56 a pair and women's are $40.

I found a rather similar situation in Chungking, where inflation is rife, and prices of many things are fantastic. A hundred-watt electric bulb, for instance, costs $12.50 in American money, and that's a fair gauge of other similar goods.

Gas $20 a Gallon

When it comes to luxuries, the Chinese capital pays through the nose. When I was there gasoline, which is like molten pearls, cost $20 American a gallon in the "black market," although the Government price was $8.

India, too, has a situation which has been causing concern. There is a scarcity of wheat, due to several reasons. One of these is hoarding for profit.

As a result many observers have been fearful that the shortage might become dangerously acute about April, which is the in-between period for Indian crops. That might create a grave crisis in a country where the majority of the 400,000,000 people literally are always hungry, even in the best of times. However, the government has ordered supplies of wheat from Canada and Australia and latest reports are that officials believe the emergency is well in hand.

The moral of the experiences abroad seems to be that the way to handle the "black market" is to go after it right at the start and soak it with every weapon the law provides. Fines don't do much good, because the profits of the market are great, but long terms of imprisonment at least put the operator out of commission for the duration of his incarceration.

Limit on Presidency Proposed in House

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A constitutional amendment to disqualify any person from serving more than two four-year terms as President of the United States was proposed by Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois.

In announcing to the House that he was introducing a resolution calling for such an amendment, Mr. Mason asid:

"We witness today a grass roots demand that 'no person who has been twice elected to the office of President of the United States shall thereafter be eligible for re-election to such office.'

"This demand is spreading like a prairie fire through mid-western states in the form of resolutions passed by state legislatures, my own state, Illinois, being one of the first. In response to the action of the Illinois Legislature I have this day introduced a joint resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, if adopted, would disqualify any person from serving as President for more than two elective terms."

Wallace Gets Firsthand Views Of Leaders of Chilean Groups

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 30 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, received at firsthand the views of Chilean Leftists and Rightists in a series of conferences with labor, political, business and agricultural leaders as Southern Chile prepared to accord him a tremendous welcome at Concepción today.

Mr. Wallace had insisted on holding conferences with worker and farmer groups to get a personal picture of their problems. His first interview was with Bernardo Ibañez, President of the Chilean Labor Confederation, the nation's largest organization of workers. He also talked with Salvador Ocampo, Vice-President of the body.

Señor Ibañez returned recently from a visit to the United States, where he was the guest of the American Federation of Labor. Other members of the confederation and representatives of workers in various industries were interviewed by Mr. Wallace.

Afterward Mr. Wallace received Conservative Party leaders Fernando Alduante, Joaquin Prieto and Horacio Walker, as well as Gustavo Ross Santamaria, wealthy financier who was a nearly successful candidate for President of Chile in 1938, and Cristobal Saenz, largest grower of Chilean wheat.

The Vice-President will conclude his official visit to Chile Friday before continuing on to Colombia.

Responding to an address by Alfredo Duhalde, Defense Minister, a luncheon attended by Cabinet ministers and high military officials, Mr. Wallace said:

"After watching a parade of your garrison I understand the Chileans' pride in their Army. The Chilean Army is disciplined and strong and inspires public confidence."

Señor Duhalde said Chile is "essentially democratic and aspires with the United States and other United Nations to help build a new world in which human slavery will be forever abolished."

To the plaudits of thousands who enlivened a colorful countryside pageant at the Hacienda la Majada, 25 miles from Santiago, Mr. Wallace threw over his shoulders a "chamanto"—a heavy wool blanket—presented him by Ramon Ramirez, famed cowboy horseman, who approached singing a song composed for the occasion.

Union Curb Looms in Colorado

DENVER, Colo., March 30 (AP)—Both branches of the Colorado Legislature, striving for adjournment have approved a bill calling for stricter State supervision over unions and abolition of some strike methods.

The measure would require labor unions to incorporate, and would place them under closer scrutiny of the State Industrial Commission. Regular financial reports would be required.

The sitdown strike and the secondary boycott (boycott of a concern handling products of a struck plant) are classified as unfair labor practices, and another provision outlaws union initiation fees for temporary workers.

James A. Brownlow, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, says the bill is a "declaration of war on labor," and that if it becomes law, every legal weapon will be used to combat its enforcement.

Proponents, including Senator Arthur H. Laws, Denver Republican who sponsored the bill, argue it would inject more harmony into employer-employee relationships.

The closed shop virtually would be banned under the proposed law, opponents charge.

The House passed the bill on final reading and it now goes back to the Senate for concurrence in minor amendments. Spokesmen on both sides predicted concurrence.

Similar bills have been passed in Kansas, Idaho, and Texas.

Knudsen Says Public Not Yet Aroused

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—There still are "too many good-time Charleys" among the rank and file of Americans, Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen asserted March 28 in calling for "more and more production" to speed the war effort.

The Army production chief declared that "a good part of the public—men and women all around us—has not awakened yet to the seriousness of this war. There are too many good-time Charleys not only at work benches but among all of us.

"The war is a long way off and we have not begun to feel the hardship. Casualties will bring it home to us, but why do we have to wait until our friends get killed to realize the seriousness of this business?"

Copper Strike Voted

SALT LAKE CITY, March 30 (AP)—The Independent Association of Mill Workers prepared today for a walkout—at an undisclosed time—that would halt approximately a fourth of United States copper production.

Association members, employed in Utah Copper Company mines at near-by Magna and Arthur, voted 977 to 110 last night to strike in protest against a War Labor Board refusal to consider a ware-increase request, W. Reed Dameron, Association President, explained.

President Names April 6 Army Day

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 30

President Roosevelt has proclaimed Tuesday, April 6, as Army Day and asked the American people to reflect on ways and means of increasing the flow of supplies to American soldiers on world battlefronts.

He asked the state governments to issue proclamations appropriate to the day. He also requested that on that day, "while intensifying the war effort in factories, fields, mines, transportation lines, and ports, the American people reflect upon the soldiers whose very lives they hold in trust and upon ways and means of increasing the flow of supplies to them and of maintaining in this nation a country worthy of their sacrifice and fit for their return."

Before You Renew

or take out new insurance, see your agent, representing

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Recapture the Soft

NATURAL

Loveliness of Your Hair!

So many, many women have told us wonderful things about Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo, we naturally feel you should give *your* hair a chance to be truly lovely.

Please, please try Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

LACO
Genuine Castile
SHAMPOO
LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS

IN NEW YORK
A few blocks from Second Church of Christ Scientist
HOTEL
Mayflower
Central Park West at 61st Street
Single from $4. Double from $6. 2 room suites from $8. (All with Serving Pantries)
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT

24-HOUR SHIRT

Introduced in the early 1900s as a sensible but then radical alternative to lofty starched collars that closed in front like a vise, Brooks Brothers' Polo Shirt has grown steadily in popularity until today it is recognized as one of the most famous ever designed.

It has never gone out of fashion. It has, in fact, constantly extended its field of usefulness—moving in from country to town use, and even to informal wear with a dinner jacket, to cover an all-day-long, 24-hour utility.

Collar-attached, with the collar points buttoned down. Plain blue or white in either domestic or imported Cheviot—and 6 plain shades and 20 variations of colored stripes in Cheviot from Scotland.

Brooks Brothers' Polo Shirts, $4 to $6.50
Sixth Floor Shop Polo Shirts, $2.75 and $3

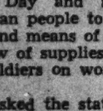
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS WAR FUND

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps



MAIL the COUPON for folder. FREE, interesting. Tells all about simple, Safe Banking by Mail plan. Gives full protection for your savings. Interest compounded semi-annually. Send the coupon for folder TODAY. No obligation.

Mail This Coupon Today

HOME SAVINGS BANK,
11 North Pearl St., Albany, N.Y.

Please send FREE folder, Banking by Mail.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Women's Activities: Peace Problems

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Waban clubwomen were urged by Vera Micheles Dean yesterday to watch the progress of the Senate join-the-peace resolution, discuss it in their meetings, and let their Senators know how they feel about it. Mrs. Dean, who spoke to a large group at the Neighborhood Clubhouse, hopes this resolution will become the "diving-off board" for widespread discussion of the general principles of American postwar policy.

We need to clarify our own thinking, she said, on what we as a nation are ready to agree upon as the foundation stones of peace. As Director of Research for the Foreign Policy Association, Mrs. Dean keeps tabs on what Americans are thinking all over the United States.

While she believes it dangerous to fix public thought on any detailed blueprint of peace machinery, she thinks it essential to build up a philosophy of public thinking that will make any machinery work. A "philosophy of responsibility" she calls it. Let us make it our business, she said, to see that the United States does not take refuge in the avoidance of responsibility.

Gives Warning

Though opposed to the idea of any detailed peace settlement, she warned that we cannot expect a cooling-off period when nothing will be done. There will be too many problems, the solution of which will have to be undertaken at once, she said. She hopes to see the United Nations brought into a close political council which will outline the main lines of peace before the fighting ceases and during the transition period.

Asked to comment on the Culbertson plan, she said that trying to define everything in advance did not allow for necessary compromises. She thinks it is worth reading and that the best thing about it is his discussion of an international police force.

She mentioned Clarence Streit and others as not having made sufficient allowance in their plans for racial prejudices and national identities. She does not foresee a United States of Europe, nor does she think any Anglo-Saxon settlement can be imposed on Europe. The problem, she said, is how to make it possible for the small nations to live independently and at the same time unite them so they will not be weak in face of a powerful Germany.

Still Powerful

For, Germany will be powerful even when defeated, she said. And she hopes no attempt will be made to dismember Germany. "That will only encourage Germans to seek another Hitler," she explained. To destroy Germany industrially would be the height of folly in her opinion, creating a policy that would destroy the rest of Europe. The re-education of Germany will have to be done by the Germans themselves, she asserted, not by the English and the Americans. "You cannot give freedom to someone else," she explained. "Freedom is something that has to come out of the sufferings and convictions of the people themselves."

Instead of concentrating on weakening Germany, Mrs. Dean advocates strengthening the rest of the world so that Germany will not have an opportunity to resort to aggression. The reason for Germany's success in 1939, she remarked, was not so much Germany's strength as our weakness.

In this process Russia must not be isolated, she warned. The quickest way to strengthen Germany is to isolate Russia, she said. It is her belief that the Russians have no desire to dominate Europe, and that they will try it only if Britain and the United States revert to a policy of isolation. Then, for its own protection, Russia will want to assure itself of dominance against Germany.

Disarmament

Asked about disarming Germany, Mrs. Dean said she did not think we could do that completely and win the friendship of the Germans. She would favor making them responsible for a small force of their own which would be integrated into the international police force as soon as possible. Then it could be investigated on the same basis as every other nation's.

Mrs. Dean took vigorous issue with the theory that the mere possession of armaments is what leads to wars. Rather, she declared, it is the desire to achieve something by force that leads nations to possess arms. Hitler himself makes that clear in "Mein Kampf," she added.

Mrs. Paul C. Grant, Jr., Twelfth District Director, who spoke at the business meeting preceding Mrs. Dean's talk, recommended that all the members turn their side yards or back yards into vegetable gardens. Prices are going even higher, she warned. Mrs. George M. Belcher, President, presided.

By a Staff Photographer

At the Waban Woman's Club Meeting

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean (left) and Mrs. Lyman P. Gutterson, who introduced her as the chief speaker at yesterday's session.

Ipswich Club's Officers Installed

New officers of the Ipswich Woman's Club were installed at the Club's annual meeting and banquet in the South Parish House last night. They are: Mrs. V. Byron Bennett, President; Mrs. Robert W. Sanderson, First Vice-President; Mrs. Charles Everitt, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Gardiner Bolles, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Albert Hammersley, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Howard Blake, Treasurer.

Among the reports read last night was that enumerating the Club's philanthropies, which include a $100 college scholarship and a nurse's training scholarship, to be given to local girls, and donations amounting to $95, which were distributed $35 to the Red Cross and $10 each to the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and several other organizations.

After the business meeting, the members were entertained by a home-talent minstrel show under the direction of Miss Frances D. Cogswell.

Old Roxbury Topic Of Dramatic Scenes

Eighteenth - century Roxbury and its noted residents will be introduced to their descendants tomorrow when the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club presents "Tales of Loring-Greenough House and Neighborhood" in a series of dramatic scenes directed by Mrs. Robert W. Myers. There will be two performances at the Unitarian Parish House, at 2:30 and at 8:30 p. m.

The author, Eva Phillips Boyd, has devoted years of painstaking research to this subject, and the Club feels that the production should be of special interest to antiquarians and historical societies, as well as to those who in today's crisis can draw inspiration from the trials of their forefathers. The proceeds go to Club philanthropies.

Important Dates For Consumers

Tomorrow—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

April 30—Last day for use of blue food ration stamps marked D, E, F, and of red stamps marked A.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

London Driver To Tell of Blitz

A London taxi driver will give his view of the great blitz at the Dutch Treat luncheon to be held on Thursday, April 8, in the Hotel Statler ballroom under the auspices of the Greater Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society. Plans for the affair are under the direction of Merrill Griswold and Robert W. Mortimore.

Herbert Hodge, who was on duty nightly while London was under its heaviest attacks by German raiders, will speak on "Cab Driving and Bus Driving in Blackouts." He will give Bostonians a first-hand report from a "man in the street."

Brighthelmstone Club to Celebrate

Tomorrow the Brighthelmstone Club will have its annual Big Day. This will be a fair from 11 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., at the clubhouse, with a fashion show at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and entertainment in the evening by a professional singer, pianist, a dancer and an impersonator.

From 12 to 1 p. m. there will be a sandwich counter and from 5:15 to 6:45 a turkey dinner will be served.

There will be no meetings of the Literature, Dramatic, or American Home divisions of the club in April. The annual President's Day will be held April 5, with a play presented under the direction of Mrs. Emma S. Bradley.

Charity Club Holds Luncheon Tomorrow

The Woman's Charity Club is holding its annual spring luncheon and bridge for the benefit of the Massachusetts Women's Hospital at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge tomorrow at 12:30. Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, President, is general chairman, assisted by Mrs. Carl Webster and Mrs. William Burbank, in charge of tickets, and Mrs. Alfred Allcock and Mrs. William Morton, chairmen of prizes.

There will be a gift table under the direction of Mrs. Willard Tilson. An added attraction will be a flower booth presided over by Mrs. Henry F. Ramhofer and Mrs. Edward A. Varney. Miss Maude Abbott will take care of the food table. Mrs. Arthur V. Getchell will head the corps of ushers, and Mrs. Grace T. Riply is general treasurer.

Connecticut Faces Shortage of Potatoes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29 (AP)—Unless Connecticut receives additional shipments of potatoes from Maine within a few days, the potato shortage will become acute next week, Fitch L. Brennan, State Director of the Food Distribution Administration, said last night.

"We have a man in Maine trying to get additional potatoes released for shipment," he explained, "and I have conferred with the New York regional office about it. But as yet we have no definite word on what we may expect."

Transportation is one of the difficulties, he said, which have produced a shortage in the commodity for several weeks.

Young Men Invited to Take The Joint Army-Navy Tests

War Activities in New England

High schools and colleges in New England are joining with those throughout the nation which on Friday are conducting the joint Army-Navy examination to obtain men for officer training in colleges beginning this summer.

Those eligible to take the examination are those between 17 and 19 years of age for the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines, and between 17 and 21 for the Army, as of next July 1, providing that they are not now in an enlisted reserve and that they are in one of following groups:

High school and preparatory school graduates, regardless of whether they are attending college at present.

High School and peparatory school seniors who will be graduated by July 1.

Students who do not hold a certificate of graduation from a secondary school, but who are now continuing their education in an accredited college or university.

Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston's Public Schools, said yesterday that "we are making every effort to reach all eligible candidates.

"This is an excellent opportunity for every ambitious boy especially for those likely to be drafted within the next year," he pointed out.

"The students selected for training following the tests of April 2 will enter college some time in 1943. Since no other qualifying tests will be given for many months, students desiring to enter college under either the Army or the Navy program are urged to apply for the April 2 examinations," he added.

An application blank at a high school must be filed before Friday, he pointed out, at the school where the examination is to be taken.

Stressing that all students will receive pay and tuition while in college under the program, Mr. Gould urged all eligible persons to make every effort to be on hand when the examinations begin at 9 a. m. Friday in all boys' and mixed high schools.

Boston University, Harvard University, and Northeastern University are among the colleges which are participating in the program at the same time, it was pointed out.

Maritime 'Sparks'

Under the United States Maritime Service program to train 3,000 radio operators a year, the former Otto H. Kahn estate on Long Island, N. Y., will be used as a preliminary radio school, it was announced today, with students coming to the resident school at Gallups Island, Boston, after two months, to remain four months.

The renovated facilities near Huntington, Long Island, will accommodate 480 trainees, who will be paid from $54 to $66 a month, plus uniforms, subsistence, and other care.

Graduates of the six-month course will take the Federal Communication's Commission's examination for the second-class radio operator's license.

Future candidates for the course, who must be between 18 and 35 years of age, will be selected from men completing five weeks of preliminary seamanship at the maritime schools at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Petersburg, Fla., and Avalon, Calif.

Electricians Wanted

Men holding degrees in electrical engineering, who are not over 55 years of age, are now eligible to be commissioned in the Army, providing they meet the usual officer requirements, announced the First Service Command today.

Men up to 35 years of age will be assigned to the "electronic training group" to become "Aircraft Warning Officers."

Older men, who have degrees in electricity, radio engineering, or electrophysics and who have had experience in teaching radio principles or have had active practice in operating and maintaining radio equipment, can be commissioned in the Signal Corps, it was pointed out.

Navy Awards

Ernest B. Tillinghast, signalman, third class, of Revere, has won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, announced the First Naval District today. He had spent 20 days in a lifeboat, where he rendered tireless and unselfish service to other personnel, his citation said.

John L. Tereskerz, aviation radioman, second class, of Providence, won the Air Medal as a rear-seat gunner in a scout bomber of the U. S. S. Hornet air group. He was cited for gallant devotion to duty which "not only contributed to the destruction of 15 Japanese fighters shot down by his group, but to the very heavy damage inflicted by our forces on the enemy" on a mission near Santa Cruz Island last October.

Barkley to Discuss Postwar Refugees Tonight on Radio

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky speaks tonight on "Postwar Refugee Problems," MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota speaks tonight on "Congress Speaks," a new radio series in which pending issues are to be discussed, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

The effects of enemy propaganda on the American people will be described tonight on "This Is Our Enemy," in a drama entitled "The Nature of Enemy Propaganda," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Arthur Hale will discuss the future trial of Rudolf Hess on "Confidentially Yours," MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

Mozart's Symphony No. 36 in C Major [the "Linz" Symphony] will be heard on "Sinfonietta," conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Irving T. McDonald, WEEI news analyst, speaks at the New York Radio Executives' Luncheon on "So You Think We Are Winning?" CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

State Employees' Council

Organization of employees of state, county, and city government in Massachusetts into labor unions has developed to the point of setting up a State Council of Public Employees, it is announced. The unions concerned are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Council's object is set forth as to be to improve the working conditions and status of public employees.

Today's FM Programs

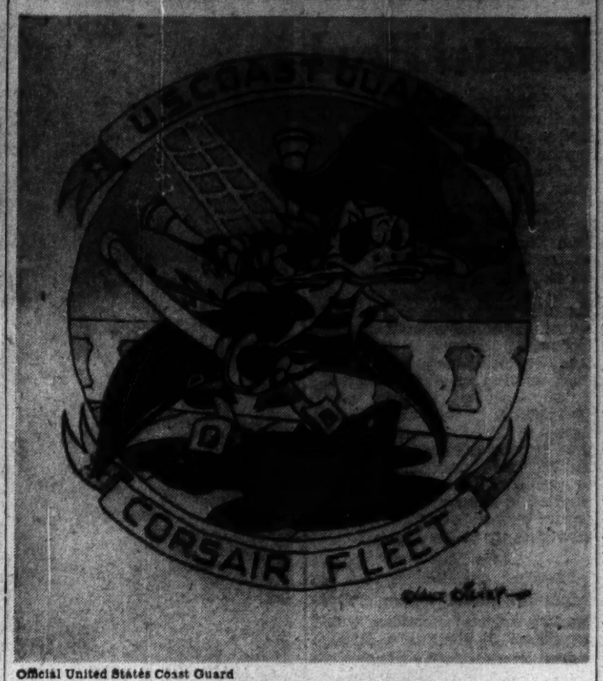
W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Eric Johnson: "Businessmen."
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton; News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Sealah Carter, news.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Passing in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

German U-Boats Beware!



Official United States Coast Guard

Here Comes Donald Duck

This insigne, designed by Walt Disney, will be used as a semi-official emblem of the Coast Guard's Corsair Fleet.

Donald Duck Has Joined Coast Guard To Do His Bit in War on Submarines

Donald Duck has gone to war!

Walt Disney, in his first insigne for the Coast Guard, has designed Donald Duck in a new role—a bold buccaneer—for use of the United States Coast Guard's Corsair Fleet.

The insigne shows the bumptious duck wearing a patch over one eye, a dagger in his mouth, sword at his side, and bell-mouthed pistols in his hands, belligerently looking off the deck of a wooden ship. The wooden ship is particularly appropriate inasmuch as the Corsair Fleet uses wooden ships in its patrol for Nazi submarines.

In a letter accompanying presentation of the insigne, Mr. Disney expressed hope that the design would meet approval of the men serving in the Corsair Fleet. The hope is being fulfilled and the sailors have given the design warm approval. It is to be used as a semiofficial emblem of this branch of the Coast Guard.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 29
2,000 gallons	1,699
1,500 gallons	1,274¼
1,000 gallons	849½
500 gallons	424¾

New Cars in April

During April the public will be permitted to purchase 38,000 passenger cars [788 in Massachusetts], it was announced by the Office of Price Administration yesterday. In addition, there is a reserve of 4,000 cars available for qualified purchasers. The 38,000 figure is almost 1,000 more than were released in March.

The share of the other New England States is: Connecticut, 444; Maine, 175; Rhode Island, 143; New Hampshire, 109; and Vermont, 106.

Recreation Work of Red Cross Praised

Importance of Red Cross recreation centers to servicemen in far-off lands was stressed today, as the Red Cross War Fund drive continued toward the $2,145,000 Metropolitan Boston goal.

The recreation center work was praised in a letter received recently by Maxwell Shapiro, Boston wool jobber, from Paul Worthington, 23-year-old Coast Guardsman aboard a destroyer. As the result of the young Coast Guardman's letter, the wool jobber increased his already substantial gift to the 1943 war fund.

"Being away for so long is not so bad if you have some sort of recreation once in a while, but as you can realize, we in the Naval force do not get much opportunity to have recreation except for moving pictures on board ship, so when we do arrive in port we usually jump at the chance to go ashore," the young Coast Guardsman wrote.

"What makes it tough during wartime is that most countries we go to have less entertainment ashore than we have aboard ship. . . .

"If it were not for the Red Cross I honestly believe we would not bother to go ashore at all, even though we spent months at sea before getting an opportunity.

"This is the only organization in the States that seems to be doing anything for the fellows in the service who are stationed in far-off places and who are really the ones who need some sort of entertainment. They seem to have recreation centers all over the world."

Recent contributions to the War Fund include:

Individuals

$1,500—Anonymous.
$583.52—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Ayer (additional, total $2,150.73).
$200—Mrs. Charles Rheault.
$30—Anonymous.
$200—Thomas E. Proctor, 2d, Mrs. John T. Burr, Mrs. Rene E. Paine, Miss Hattie P. Abercrombie.
$175—Russell B. Stearns.
$150—W. P. Jackson, Mrs. Harold Amory, Anonymous, Miss Mary L. Sabine.
$125—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Appel.
$111—Nurses at 427 Marlboro Street.
$100—John Dafolla, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harding, Mrs. S. Chandler (in memory of William H. Chase), P. Russell Nourse, Mrs. Frank Crocker, Mrs. C. F. Hopewell, Mrs. O. Wallburg, Prof. George H. Edgell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Holmes, Dr. Judson A. Smith, Chester M. Jones, John L. Grandin, Jr., Anonymous, Miss Alice Stackpole, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, Jr., Irwin McDowell Garfield, Mrs. Russell Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius T. Hill, Thomas Hunt, William H. Mertz, Robert Morse, Mrs. Edward B. Alford, Beatrice Dyer Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sullivan, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. W. Jason Mixter, Allan Wilson.

Public Employees

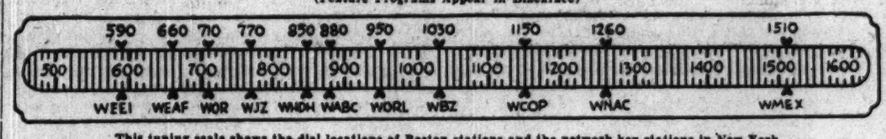
$221—OPA employees (additional, total $579.50).
$190—Customs Service (Treasury Dept. employees—additional, total $258.50).
$148.50—Public Works Dept. (city) employees.
$111.50—Food Distribution Administration—Meat Inspection Div. employees.
$100—Dorchester High for Girls.

Commerce and Industry

$2,000—C. F. Hovey Co. and employees.
$1,500—R. H. Stearns Co. employees, Tidewater Associated Oil Co.
$1,450.15—Hood Rubber Co.
$1,400—Time, Inc.
$1,100—Gilchrist Co. employees.
$1,047.75—Western Electric Co.
$1,000—National Rockland Bank of Boston, American Locker Co., Columbian Life Insurance Co., R. H. Stearns Co.
$750—S. S. Kresge Co.
$650—Atlantic Gelatin Co., Inc.
$612.15—Keystone Mfg. Co. employees.
$507—Hotchkin Co. and employees.
$500—American Hide & Leather Co., Conrad & Co., Inc. (additional, total $1,500), Turbine Equipment of N. E. (additional, total $600).
$403.75—Conrad & Co., Inc., employees.
$400—R. M. Bradley & Co.
$378.65—Mass. General Hospital.
$330.25—C. J. Maney Co., Inc., employees.
$300—Cooley & Marvin, Loew's Orpheum Theater, Loew's State Theater, E. T. Slattery Co.
$276—Atlas Plywood Corp., Batchelder Whittemore Coal Co., French, Shriner & Urner, Mfg. Co.
$227—Inspection Dept. Associated Factory Mutual Fire Ins. Co. employees.
$200—Armour & Co. employees, Boston Storage Warehouse Co., The Dampney Co. of America, Davidson Rubber Co. employees, Dreyfus Properties.
$186—K. J. Quinn & Co., Inc., employees.
$175—Members Boston Stock Exchange.
$160—Garland Knitting Mills, Inc., Garland Knitting Mills employees.
$157—DeBlois & Maddison employees.
$153.16—Lewis-Shepard Co. employees.
$150—Coffin & Burr, Inc., Anonymous, Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co., Stone & Forsyth Co., Fox Products Corp. (additional, total $280), Standard Auto Gear Co. employees, Lewis-Shepard Co.
$125—Batchelder Whittemore Coal Co. employees.
$124.75—Gulf Oil Corp. employees (additional, total $180.75).
$114—Powers & Hall employees.
$132—Patterson, Wylde & Windeler employees.
$131—French, Shriner & Urner Mfg. Co. employees.
$125—American Tool & Machine Co. employees.
$122.50—Bay Products Corp. employees.
$115—Kennedy's, Inc. employees (additional, total $1,317.44).
$105—Machine Composition Co. employees.
$104—Howard Theater employees.
$102—National Ice Cream Co.
$100.75—Gingston Clothing Co. employees.
$100—Joseph E. Bennett Co., College Town Sportswear, John D. Doane & Co., H. J. Dowd Co., Inc., James D. Glunts & Co., Goulston & Storrs, Hudson Wearing Apparel, Inc., Island Creek Coal Co., Kreider-Crevelling Shoe Co., The Levenson Co., Mass. Distributors, Inc. (additional, total $350), Maverick Mills, McKesson Liquor Co., Mintz, Levin & Cohn, Noyes-Buick Co., K. J. Quinn & Co., Inc., Dillian & Kenney, Vernon Bros., York & Whitney Co., Lewando's French Dyeing & Cleansing Co., United American Soda Fountain Corp., Brookline Savings Bank, S. Albertson Co., Inc., Andrews & Goodrich, Inc., Samual Cabot, Inc., Hall & Cole, Inc., Hinds & Coey Co., Household Fuel Corp., Johnson Bus Lines, Inc., Laminated Sheet Products, Lewis & Fox Co., Joseph P. McCabe, Inc., N. E. Shoe & Leather Assoc. (additional, total $110), Metal Paramount, Seaboard Allied Milling Corp., Scott Furriers, Inc., Thayer, McNeil Co., Thompson's Spa.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
2:00 "David Harum"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
2:15 News Service	Studio String Concert;	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eric Johnston: 'Business'	Popular Music
2:30 Hollywood; Post	Joline, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
2:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	John Kirby's Orchestra
3:15 "Across Caribbean"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Civilian in Air Corps
3:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport	Fats Waller's Orchestra
3:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	'Young Widder Brown"	Frank Foti, conductor	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sheelah Carter	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
4:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
4:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
5:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
5:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
5:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton; Music	Music; "Pink Lady"	News from Abroad	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:45 J. B. Kennedy, news	Musical Revue	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; OPA Talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 American Melody hour; songs; violin	Adrian and Alice, songs "You and the War"	Kay Ivers, songs; Hudson Strings; Apollo Club	"Confidentially Yours"	This Is My Story; drama
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com Pgm
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	Voiney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson, Monty Woolley; News	"Archie and company"; comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review"; Army Activities	Staley College Players.
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense"; drama	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"This Is Our Enemy";	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense"; drama	Orchestra; Trumpeter	Fibber McGee and Molly	dramatization	Variety Hour: Bruins-Les
10:00 "Jazz Laboratory";	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	Canadiens hockey game
10:15 Raym'd Scott's Or.	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sen. Alben W. Barkley	Hockey game: News
10:30 "Congress Speaks"	The World's Most Honored	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News: World War II	Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00 News; Jos. Harsch,	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30 Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Songs; Breakfast B'd Box	
7:45 News; War Summary	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Good Morning; 'Salute'	
8:00 News of the World	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Show,	Musical Highlights	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air;	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Im. Wolcott; food news.	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Program	The Breakfast Club	"Happy Jack"; music	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills"; drama	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang; vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	'Woman of America'; sk.	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Coneza
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"Pell of Hits"	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party; va-	Henry Musetle's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	hour; music; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Counsel for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Braves Spring Practice	Italian Melodies
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	Leo Litwin, pianist	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Victory Gardens	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food hints	"Locals Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Margaret Janis, songs	Guiding Light; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Air Express, Music	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News report
3:00 David Harum	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Studio Concert: Pearl	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Shady Valley Folks"	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"	Schatzl, soprano	Pepper Young's Family	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	"Shady Valley Folks"	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	
4:15 "Across Caribbean"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Civilian in Air Corps
4:30 Red Cross Program.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String En-	Lou Bresse's Orchestra
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Henry Busse's Orchestra
5:15 'Date Book'; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
8:00 Comment; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics; music
8:15 Dr. L. Carmichael	Newscast	The Answer Man; quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
8:30 Walk Casually, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Gaylord	News from Abroad	Naval Aviation; Music
8:45 News; 8:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets; songs	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"California Melodies";	Carewe-Chamberlain
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments	M. Gray, songs; orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. & Mrs. North"; com.	"Sing On the Way"	Irish Music
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	"Mr. & Mrs. North"; com.	Alumni Dinner Tufts Col.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"The Manhattan Story";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Mystery Hall"; drama	You Sh

Bay State House Passes Pay Boost for Members

State House Roundup

Despite a warning from Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, that State expenses for the biennial fiscal period may exceed revenue by $1,000,000, members of the Massachusetts House voted themselves a pay increase of $360. This will bring their salaries for the session year to $2,860. They will still receive $500 for off-year expenses.

The action was taken yesterday afternoon when the Legislators voted in favor of a temporary cost-of-living increase of 15 per cent for all State employees and amended the bill to include themselves and other elected officials.

Increases from $240 to $360 a year to all employees of the Commonwealth are provided by the salary bill.

Any question about the adoption of the amendment including the legislators was eliminated before the session began when the Republicans decided in caucus to favor the idea.

The amendment was offered by Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R) of Boston, House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Public Service which reported the salary bill. He said the rising cost of living was felt by the Legislative members as well as State employees "and all should be treated alike."

"Moreover," Mr. Shattuck added, "I realize now that when the salary decreases were voted in 1933, Legislators took the cut along with the State employees."

Representative Bigelow told the House that the raise for Legislators would raise the cost of the session by $100,000.

By going beyond the Governor's recommended increase of 12½ per cent the Legislature will add another $1,000,000 to the cost of the salary increase to State employees, he said.

The $360 will be payable July 1 when the 1943-44 biennial budget, under which the increase was voted, becomes effective.

Women Jury Bill

Five women members of the Massachusetts Legislature, after winning the first round of their fight to permit women to serve on juries, were none too sanguine today about the final outcome.

After each woman member had risen to plead for the bill, the House, on a rising vote of 73 to 65, overturned an adverse report of the Committee on Judiciary and then referred the matter to the Committee on Counties.

It is anticipated that the Committee on Counties will report adversely on the measure. Chief objection will probably be the cost to the counties of making over jury rooms to provide suitable quarters for women jurors and the impossibility of getting materials for making building alterations at this time.

The fight for the bill was led by Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham who proposed an amendment permitting mothers of children under 14 years of age to be excused from jury duty.

Disregarding party lines the other women members Representatives Alyce M. Schlapp (R) of Methuen, Susan B. Donovan (D) of Boston, Florence E. Cook (D) of Boston, and Margaret L. Spear (R) of Newton spoke for the bill.

Hamburger in the Spotlight With Prospect of Ceiling Cut

Food Problems in New England

A lower ceiling price for hamburger is imminent, according to Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, who also clarified point values on the same product.

The present price is 45 cents a pound, and under the new meat rationing program, standard 5-point hamburger will be beef ground from the less choice cuts —hips, flanks, etc. Under the OPA ruling, if the hamburger is already ground, and displayed in the showcase in this way, the marketman shall not charge more than 5 points. But, if a customer orders hamburger ground to order, higher point values may prevail, depending upon the point value of the meat from which the hamburger is ground.

Mr. Bresnahan also said that the content of hamburger will be closely defined under the forthcoming new price ceiling, including the allowable fat content.

Appeals for Patience

Patience with local butchers until the meat rationing program is functioning smoothly has been asked of consumers by the Office of Price Administration.

"Supplies in the nation are believed adequate to meet the civilian demand under rationing," said one official, "but several days may be needed to get meat in sufficient varieties and quantities into all areas."

Lower Fish Prices

Fish prices, now higher, are expected by OPA officials to be cut sharply as the meat rationing program gets into full swing and more adequate supplies are assured the public. Such a reduction in fish prices, it was pointed out, will make it easier for housewives than heretofore, when high fish prices made such purchases inadvisable.

More Fish Served

New England restaurants, restricted under the new meat rationing program to from 20 to 70 per cent of their pre-ration deliveries, now face two alternatives: Either they must reduce the meat portions served to their customers, or else they must cater to fewer customers. Many, it is learned, are planning to feature an increased number of fish entrees.

Butter and Cheese

Advance payment of points for home deliveries of butter and cheese by dairymen or salesmen operating mobile conveyances over a regular delivery route was authorized by the Office of Price Administration yesterday.

An amendment to the meats and fats rationing regulations takes into account the fact that many housewives customarily order butter and cheese for delivery at a later date, early in the morning before the household is awake, or late in the day when no one is home.

The housewife who, for example, on Monday wants a pound of butter left at her home the following Thursday, can give the deliveryman eight currently valid stamps to cover the later delivery.

The consumer may give up stamps before acquiring the foods to any deliveryman selling "from a mobile conveyance operated on a regular delivery route," the amendment provides. Since the seller must return a ration check when he is unable to deliver any part of the butter and cheese order, only those dealers who maintain ration banking accounts may accept stamps before delivery of the butter and cheese ordered.

Licenses for Farmers

"Farmers are not required to secure licenses in order to sell a cow for beef, or a live calf, hog, or lamb," announced Secretary H. S. Russell of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation today, "in spite of widespread rumors to this effect. The only exception to this statement is when a farmer buys animals for resale and keeps them less than 30 days, thereby becoming a dealer under the regulations."

Indictments in Fort Devens 'Kick-Back' Quashed by Judge in U. S. District Court

Federal indictments against four officials of the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, alleging conspiracy and violation of the so-called "kick-back" statute in connection with construction work at Fort Devens, were today quashed by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court.

His decision was based on an opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Pennsylvania district, handed down March 16, 1943, to the effect that the Copeland Act, which has become known as the kick-back statute, was to prevent contractors or others from collecting money from workers which eventually got back into the treasury of the contractor.

Interpretation of the Act by the Pennsylvania Circuit Court indicated that the Act applied only to employers, it was contended today by counsel for the defendants. They maintained that it did not apply to unions in the collection of dues and fees, pointing out that the job was "closed shop" and a man could not work if he did not belong to the union. They also pointed out that the union was collecting the money weekly.

Government Attorney Amos W. W. Woodcock, special assistant to the United States Attorney in Washington, who was here to handle the case, told the Court that the Act said: "Whoever shall induce any person employed in the construction," etc., etc.

According to the Pennsylvania decision, the employer must be involved in the "kick-back" and Judge Sweeney ruled that "reluctantly, I am going to adopt the opinion of the third circuit. The indictments are quashed. It is an important matter and should be decided by the Supreme Court."

Officials named in the indictments were: Joseph L. Carbone, President and Business Agent of Local 39; John Stropparo, Treasurer; Wantte Huhtaniemi, Financial Secretary, all of Fitchburg; and Vincent DiNunno, of Boston, President of Eastern Massachusetts Laborers Union, and also Local 22 of Boston.

Allegations of the indictments included charges that money had been extorted from common laborers at Fort Devens in 1940 and 1941 under threat of dismissal. The charge set forth was that labor stewards collected $5 each week from the pay of each laborer. The rate of pay for the laborer was 65 cents an hour. The collection was alleged to be a partial payment toward initiation fees in the union.

Mr. Woodcock also pointed out to the Court today that the contractors paid the wages of the labor stewards to collect the fees from the union men, and "must have got some benefit," although, Mr. Woodcock admitted, he could not show that any of the money went to the contractors.

Current Art Shows—'Tomorrow the World' at the Wilbur

Vandamm

Scene From 'Tomorrow the World'

Shirley Booth, Nancy Nugent (temporarily out of the cast), Edit Angold, Skippy Homeier, Ralph Bellamy, and Dorothy Sands of the company now at the Wilbur.

Effect of Nazi Education On Youth Theme of Drama

By L. A. Sloper

A recent book, "Education for Death," drew a shocking picture of the results for German youth of Hitlerian training. "Tomorrow The World," the new play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, which opened last night at the Wilbur, reinforces the lesson.

Dealing with the impact of a Nazi-schooled boy on a mid-Western academic household, the drama tackles with sympathy and intelligence the problem of what is to be done to bring back to sanity and decency the 12,000,000 or so young Germans who are among the most tragic of Hitler's victims.

As a war play, the piece takes its place beside "Watch on the Rhine" and "The Moon Is Down." It is worth a thousand of "Men in Shadow."

♪ ♪ ♪

Emil Bruckner is the 12-year-old son of a great German liberal who was murdered in the concentration camp at Dachau. His mother's brother, Michael Frame, a professor of chemistry, has the boy sent to America.

When Emil arrives, in the fall of 1942, it quickly becomes apparent that he has been poisoned by Nazi doctrine. He believes that his heroic father was a traitor and a coward who committed suicide. He glibly recites Goebbels-phrases about the German master race and the mongrel Americans.

The professor and his fiancée, a Jewish schoolteacher, are liberal-minded people who are ready patiently and sympathetically to help the boy to recognize the falsity of the doctrines he has been taught and to become a normal human being. But in their good will they do not realize the thoroughness of the Nazi inculcation.

Emil's arrogance keeps him in constant trouble with his American schoolfellows. He worms his way into the affections of Michael's spinster sister to enlist her aid in causing misunderstanding between Michael and his fiancée, Leona, whom the boy grossly insults. He steals the key to the professor's laboratory, where work is being done for the government, and tries to conspire with the German janitor to obtain information for the enemy; and finally he attempts to kill the small daughter of the household when she discovers his theft.

♪ ♪ ♪

The patience of the grownups cracks. Leona is provoked by the boy's insults to slap his face, and Michael nearly kills him after the attack on his daughter. He is about to turn the lad over to the police when Leona brings out that Emil's certainty of the master-race theory has been weakened and that there is still a chance that he may be awakened.

The play is well written and well produced. The characters are delineated clearly and consistently, the plot is believably developed, the comedy is true to the place and the people, the touch of melodrama is justified, the main theme is kept in plain view, and the dénouemont is logical.

Ralph Bellamy, returning to the stage after 12 years, is an agreeable Michael, Shirley Booth an attractive Leona. A boy named Skippy Homeier realizes compellingly the Nazi-made character of Emil and conveys movingly the boy's final breakdown.

Nancy Nugent, who was to have played the small daughter, was unable to appear, and her part was taken by Joyce Van Patten, a charming and unspoiled child notable for the naturalness of her acting. Dorothy Sands presented competently the spinster sister, and minor parts were satisfactorily taken. Elliott Nugent's direction was expert and the single setting by Raymond Sovey was suitable.

'Tomorrow the World'

Wilbur Theater — Theron Bamberger presents "Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, staged by Elliott Nugent setting by Raymond Sovey. For two weeks beginning March 29, 1943. The cast:

Patricia Frame ..... Joyce Van Patten
Jessie Frame ..... Dorothy Sands
Frieda ..... Edit Angold
Michael Frame ..... Ralph Bellamy
Leona Richards ..... Shirley Booth
Emil Bruckner ..... Skippy Homeier
Fred Miller ..... Richard Taber
Dennis ..... Walter Kelly
Butler ..... Richard Tyler
Tommy ..... Paul Porter, Jr.

'Ring Around Elizabeth'

The Amateurs, Inc., will present "Ring Around Elizabeth" at Whitney Hall, Brookline, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, April 7, 8 and 9.

Service Portrait

Pencil drawing of a British seaman, done by Kalah Novack at the Atlantic Service Club, U. S. O., as one of the services of the club for soldiers and sailors. Originals of Mrs. Novack's drawings are sent to the families. Sometimes the artist does as many as five such likenesses in a day.

On the Stage

"Dancing in the Streets" is expected to move Monday from the Shubert, where it is now in its second week, to the Boston Opera House.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nancy Nugent, daughter of Elliott Nugent and granddaughter of J. C. Nugent, making her debut in "Tomorrow the World" at the Wilbur, now seems unlikely to appear in the cast before Thursday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

In New York, Fredric March and his wife, Florence Eldridge, are planning to withdraw from the cast of "The Skin of Our Teeth" the first of June. The New York Times explains that they are not doing this to return to Hollywood but merely to go to their farm at New Milford, Conn., where they will devote themselves to agriculture. Michael Myerberg, producer of Thornton Wilder's play, the Times reports, still hopes that the Marches will remain in the cast. In case they do not, Louis Calhern and Dorothy Gish are mentioned as possibilities for the roles.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ethel Barrymore and "The Corn Is Green" are scheduled to return to New York on May 3, taking up residence at the Martin Beck Theater.

Early Music Concert

The Boston Society of Early Music will give its third concert of the season at the Women's City Club Thursday evening, April 8, with Olga Averino, soprano, and Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist, as assisting artists. The program includes works by Purcell, Orlando Gibbons, J. S. Bach, J. A. Schmierer, Handel, John Dowland, Franz Tunder, and Tilman Susato.

Menjou Film Planned

For the first time in eight years Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Menjou (Verree Teasdale) are to appear together in a picture, "Hi Diddle Diddle," to be released through United Artists. Martha Scott and Edward Everett Horton will be in the cast.

Prints at Boston Museum

In the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts is a display of etchings by Englishmen.

British graphic artists have done a good deal to re-establish the art of etching which had fallen into disuse. Seymour Haden particularly did spadework in arranging exhibitions and spreading information about etching. Alphonse Legros was French, but he spent a good part of his life in London, where he taught. Both Haden and Legros are represented by some of their finest prints, the former notable for nicely modulated portraits of landscape, and the latter for a poetic though somber sentiment expressed in such prints as "Tree Fellers." These etchers pursued the arduous and experimental course, cultivating refinements of expression and tending toward a controlled and modest utterance.

"Rheims" by Axel Haig is a monumental task to which the artist apparently gave unstintingly of his patience and energy. The portraits by William Strang are penetrating characterizations.

In another corridor is a selection of reproductions of drawings made by Dutch masters of the seventeenth century. Paramount, of course, are the drawings of Rembrandt, which reveal his command of the pen and brush, his capacity to endow a line with full plastic meaning, and to leave in the path of a monochrome wash an illusion of depth, roundness, and form. What the calculating artist labored over, Rembrandt could achieve with a zest and buoyancy that would seem casual if it were not found to express so fully and richly the idea of the artist. Among Rembrandt drawings seen in reproduction are the lion, elephant, St. Jerome, the "Geographer," and "The Youth Pulling a Rope."

♪ ♪ ♪

Twentieth Century Club

Oils by Bertha Remick are now on exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. Included are imaginative compositions, fantasies based on music, and landscapes. Miss Remick employs her colors and invents configurations that convey poetic or musical ideas. Outstanding is her interpretation of the Shostakovitch Seventh Symphony.

Miss Valeria Ladd, director of the Noyes School of Rhythm in New York is a co-exhibitor. She is showing a number of interesting drawings of bird and plant forms of Mexico. Her drawing is concise, and her descriptions are notable for clarity.

♪ ♪ ♪

Architectural Club

At the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, is an exhibition of perspectives by Stanley B. Parker. These vistas are viewed from the air and the artist aims to draw his subject from a point of view of the "vertical vanishing point." Only in an era when people are accustomed to looking down upon a scene from a high elevation would such a method of presentation be practicable. There are also some "orthogonal" perspectives, in which there are no vanishing points, and in which all details of a panorama are seen with equal clarity.

D. A.

M-G-M and Korda Merge

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Sir Alexander Korda have merged their British production interests. Sir Alexander was responsible for such British pictures as "The Private Life of Henry Eighth," "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "The Ghost Goes West," "The Thief of Bagdad," "Four Feathers," and "Lady Hamilton." He brought to the screen such stars as Robert Donat, Charles Laughton, Laurence Olivier, Ralph Richardson, Merle Oberon, Vivien Leigh, Sabu, and Binnie Barnes. He founded London Film productions, Ltd. in 1932 and Alexander Film Productions in 1938. He also built and operated the Denham studios near London.

Plan New York Benefit

The following list of talent is scheduled to appear at the Red Cross benefit, to be held on the evening of April 5 at the Madison Square Garden, New York, sponsored by the Motion Picture Industry, American Theater Wing, the United War Activities Committee, and the Hollywood Victory Committee: Martha Raye, Chico Marx, Jane Wyman, Jimmy Durante, Myrna Loy, Alec Templeton, Helen Hayes, Arthur Treacher, Ilona Massey, George Jessel, Fred Waring's Glee Club, Jimmy Dorsey, Duke Ellington, Ethel Waters, Berry Brothers, Hazel Scott, Tallulah Bankhead, Kate Smith, The Rockettes, Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson, Joe Besser, Lily Pons, Ray Bolger, Milton Berle, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Bobby Clark and Allen Jenkins.

Vandamm

The Three Sisters of Chekhov's Play

Judith Anderson, Katharine Cornell, and Gertrude Musgrove in a scene from the production coming Monday to the Shubert Theater.

Five April Shows for Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

According to present prospects five new attractions are to be expected during April on Manhattan stages:

April 1—"Ziegfeld Follies"; lyrics by Jack Yellen, music by Ray Henderson. Produced by the Shuberts with a cast including Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, Arthur Treacher, Jack Cole, Sue Ryan, Dean Murphy, Nadine Gaye, and Christine Ayres. At the Winter Garden.

April 14—"Tomorrow the World," drama about a German refugee boy, by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, with Ralph Bellamy, Shirley Booth, and Dorothy Sands. At the Ethel Barrymore Theater.

Week of April 18—"The First Million," a comedy about the Ozark people, by Irving Elman, with Percy Kilbride, Harlan Briggs, and Henry Barnard. Theater and date not announced.

Week of April 25—"Those Enduring Young Charms," comedy about two soldiers on leave, a girl, and her mother; with Peggy Conklin and Richard Kendrick. Theater and date not announced.

April probability—"Dancing in the Streets," musical comedy. Book by John Cecil Holm, Matt Taylor, and Howard Dietz; music by Vernon Duke, lyrics by Mr. Dietz. The cast includes Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Ernest Cossart, Mary Wickes, and many others.

Miss Lawrence Coming

Marjorie Lawrence, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will give a recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, May 2.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30

Wilbur—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Presented by Theron Bamberger. Starring Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth.

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Starring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University—Fifth concert in the series by the Stradivarius String Quartet. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Seven Days' Leave." Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon." Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:35, 9:30.

Esquire—"Star Spangled Rhythm." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 2:45, 5:55, 9:10. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:25, 4:30, 7:45.

Exeter—"Street of Chance." Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20.

Fenway—"Casablanca." Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:55, 9:35. "Silver Skates." Kenny Baker. 1:25, 4:40, 8:03.

Kenmore—"Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 1:20, 4:40, 8. "Seven Days' Leave." Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 11:05, 6:10, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:10, 9. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15, 10:05.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Happy Go Lucky." Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—"Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5, 8. "At the Front." 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Normandie—"Queen of Broadway." Rochelle Hudson, Buster Crabbe. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. "Beast of Berlin." 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Old South Newsreel—"One Day in Moscow." "Picturesque Massachusetts." "First Aid." "Wacky Wabbit." "In the Circus." Kalenborn and the latest news. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Crystal Ball." Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:18, 8:30.

Paramount—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 9. "At the Front in North Africa," 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Keep 'Em Sailing," "Little Isles of Freedom," "Screen-Snapshots No. 4," "Dizzy Detectives," "Winter Paradise," "Army Air Force Band," "Vanishing Private," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Crystal Ball." Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10 "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 1:30, 4:55, 8:35.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Moscow," "Old Time Hollywood," cartoons, a newsreel, sports, 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:17 a. m., 2:22, 7:27, 9. "Dead with Boots On," 9 a. m., 1:05, 5:10, 9:15.

Uptown—"Behind the Right Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. 1:35, 5, 8:20. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:40, 6:55, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:10 a. m., 12, 12:45, 3:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ARLSTON—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 1:45, 5. Allston: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Alan Jones, J. Frazee. "Boss of Big Town," John Litel. 3:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:40, 7.

Regent: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Rhythm Parade," C. Starr.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:30.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "One of Our Air Craft Is Missing." 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt.

Coolidge Corner: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.

Cleveland Circle: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 2, 8.

University: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Fred MacMurray. 2:35, 5:35, 9:10. "At the Front in North Africa." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "City Without Men," L. Darnell, D. Dudley. "Traitor Within," Don Barry, Jean Parker.

Codman Square: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.

Uphams Corner: "Brooklyn Orchid." 1:25, 3:45, 6:10, 8:35. "Wake Island." 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:10, 9:30.

EVERETT—Capital: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. 3:05, 8:05. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2:05, 7, 10.

Park: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, John Litel. "Behind the Right Ball," Ritz Brothers, Carol Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "At the Front in North Africa." 2:20, 5:30, 9:40. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:13, 6:23, 9:33. Mystic: "We Are the Marines." 2:10, 7, 9:55. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:25, 8:35. Orpheum: "Danger in the Pacific," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2:05, 7, 10. "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:10, 8:30.

Strand: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 2:35, 8:30. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. 2:05, 7, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

Fellsway: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.

MELROSE—Melrose: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Once Upon a Honeymooon."

NATICK — Colonial: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 5, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn, John Wayne. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "City Without Men," Glenda Farrell, Linda Darnell. "At the Front," 2, 8.

Strand: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "At the Front." 2 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison.

Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor.

Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2:05, 7:53. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 3:25, 9:05.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Springtime in the Rockies," Carmen Miranda, Betty Grable. "Lady from Chung King," Anna May Wong.

Coolidge: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Once Upon a Honeyoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy.

AMUSEMENTS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — Star Spangled Rhythm — AUTHENTIC! OFFICIAL! AT THE FRONT IN NORTH AFRICA!

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR • NOW • 2 WEEKS
8th Play Theatre Guild & Am. Theat. Socy. Series
"TOMORROW the WORLD" with RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
Dorothy Sands
DIRECTED BY ELLIOTT NUGENT
Evs. $1.10-2.75. Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-2.20

SHUBERT — 2 Wks. Beg. Mon., Apr. 5
SEATS TOM'W
Katharine Cornell presents The Three Sisters
Evs.: $1.10-$3.30; Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

FRIDAY Jordan Hall 3:00 p. m.
BEVERIDGE WEBSTER
Distinguished Pianist
Tickets: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10 and $.75 (including Tax), at Box Office

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW — Humphrey Bogart • Ingrid Bergman • Paul Henreid
"CASABLANCA"
Five "SILVER SKATES"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Mary Martin • Betty Hutton • Eddie Bracken
Dick Powell • Rudy Vallee
"HAPPY GO LUCKY"
Plus "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very near perfection."—Morehouse, Sun.
ANGEL STREET with JOHN EMERY • JUDITH EVELYN • LEO G. CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m.
Seats for next 6 wks. Mail Orders Now.

17th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZES
Clifton WEBB • Peggy WOOD • Lenores SORBETT • Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 2:40
"AN AMUSING COMEDY" —ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 7th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. at 3
BEST SEATS $2, ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
THE NATION'S COMEDY SMASH
MAJESTIC Th. 44 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0730
EVS. INC. SUN. 8:40—(NO PERF. MON.)
MATS. SAT. 2:40, SUN. 3 P. M. 50c to $2
4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Eves. 60c to $2.50 | Plus 20% Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD • FREDRIC MARCH • FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Today thru Wed., March 31
ALICE FAYE • JOHN PAYNE • JACK OAKIE • LYNN BARI
'HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO'
Plus 1st Person On Our Stage! BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY
Chico MARX
7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

British Eighth Army Takes Gabès

Continued from Page 1

New Zealand troops through Gabès, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons in London that the vanguards were in contact with the retreating enemy forces north of Gabès.

A British broadcast recorded in New York by the Federal Communications Commission said Marshal Rommel had established new headquarters at El Djem, 40 miles north of Sfax.

The occupation of Gabès was announced as American infantry and armor of General Patton smashed against the last mountainous wall between El Guetar and the coast on the road from Gafsa.

There still was a distance of about 40 miles between the Americans and the British, however.

German Prisoners Now Number 8,000

The advance through Gabès was made in spite of strong rearguard resistance, the Allied communiqué said, and prisoners taken by the onrushing Allies were reported now to number 8,000.

In the north, meanwhile, the British First Army of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson scored a further advance from the Djebel Abiod area southwest of Bizerte.

More than 700 prisoners were captured in that sector despite strong German opposition in the difficult mountainous country.

The whole operation in Tunisia was proceeding under a spread of Allied fighters and bombers which in spite of the dust storms bombed Marshal Rommel's fleeing transport and lines of communication north of Gabès and farther to the north between the ports of Sfax and sousse, the communiqué said.

During the day, 17 German and Italian planes were destroyed in extensive air encounters and bombings, while 10 Allied planes were missing, the announcement said.

Gabès, a city of 20,000 population, mostly native, was taken in a swift march by New Zealanders after the crumbling of the Mareth Line and despite extensive mine fields and booby traps strewn in their path by retreating Germans. Shortly before their entry, Allied naval forces bombarded the port heavily from the sea.

The city is in the middle of a four-mile-long oasis of date palm groves, and banana and fruit trees. It occupies the site of the Roman Empire city of Tacape.

It is the chief port in Southern Tunisia and the next port is Sfax. Tunis is 195 miles by air to the north.

Fifty enemy vehicles were reported destroyed and nearly 300 damaged by fighter bombers from the western desert which had waited out the bad weather and then blasted Marshal Rommel's line of retreat between Oudref, north Gabès, and Sfax. This was one of the heaviest attacks of the campaign.

Allied Warships Aid in Offensive

Entrance of Allied naval forces into the picture was disclosed in an announcement that warships had slipped close in shore to shore to bombard Gabès.

If Marshal Rommel can slip through the Gabès gap, he must reckon with American forces forming spearheads in the passes of the Dorsal, the mountain spinal column winding northeastward to the Mediterranean.

At Guetaria Pass and at Maknassy, the Americans were poised, and they were forging ahead in local engagments past Fondouk toward Kairouan, which is only 32 miles southwest of the port of Sousse.

Farther north, fighting toward the coast, were Allied forces commanding Ousseltia Pass, and at the northern anchor of the line, 50 miles southwest of Bizerte, more Allied troops were exerting strong pressure about Djebel Abiod, with the Moroccan Goums, fierce, pigtailed warriors from the Atlas Mountains, in the van.

Meanwhile, the guns of the fleet can move northward to command the coast and keep pace with Marshal Rommel if the fox of the desert can slip northward, and an improvement in the weather will allow the Allied air arm to be unleashed again.

Chinese Strategist Studies U. S. Tanks

By the Associated Press

Cairo, March 30

Maj. Gen. Hsien-chung, whose tanks inflicted the first defeat in open battle in this war on the Japanese at Taierhchwang in Kiangsu Province in 1937, has come to North Africa to see American tanks in action and, if possible, to thumb a ride on one.

The Chinese strategist, who is the youngest General of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies, heads a mission to the Middle East to study training tactics of air and armored forces and fighting vehicles. He expects to divide the next three months between the British Eighth Army on the one side and the American forces of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the other.

In the Air:

Berlin Hit Again By RAF Bombers

The RAF's raid on Berlin Monday night was the sixtieth raid of the war on the German Capital. Saturday night the RAF unloaded 900 tons of bombs in the greatest raid to date.

Monday night's operation was the seventh air attack on Berlin this year.

Bochum, an important iron, steel, and coal center in the Ruhr only 10 miles east of Essen, also was among the targets hit.

The text of a British communiqué, describing the raid, said:

"Berlin was again heavily bombed last night.

"Preliminary reports indicate the attack was successful.

"Twenty-one of the bombers engaged in this operation are missing.

"Another force attacked objectives at Bochum and elsewhere in the Ruhr. From the attacks on the Ruhr 12 bombers are missing."

Monday night's losses were the highest the RAF has suffered in a single night's raid since Sept. 16-17, 1942, when 39 bombers failed to return from widespread raids on the Ruhr.

It was the second costliest attack on Berlin. Twenty aircraft were reported missing from the Jan. 17-18 raid.

The biggest loss ever suffered by the RAF in a single night was 52 bombers in the 1,000-bomber raid on Bremen and other tragets on the night of June 25-26, 1942. Twenty-three were missing from the Essen raid on March 12-13 when the Krupp works were damaged heavily.

Canadian Planes Take Part in Raid

The Royal Canadian Air Force announced that its giant Halifaxes and Wellingtons joined the RAF in the great two-pronged offensive against Berlin and objectives in the Ruhr and that 10 of its planes were among the 33 lost by British forces.

Indicating that the most recent raids on Germany were of the first magnitude, the Berlin Radio reported that 26 British planes had been shot down.

Observers, comparing this with the acknowledged British loss of nine bombers in the Saturday night raid on Berlin, said Nazi propagandists in the past always had followed the line of claiming a toll of raiders in proportion to the weight of the raid.

The Nazis struck back Tuesday morning when four planes swooped in low from the sea to drop bombs on a town on the British southwest coast. A direct hit was scored on one house and some casualties were reported.

In keeping with their smashing day-and-night assaults on the continent, which were renewed March 25 with a heavy raid on Duisburg, the Allies were keeping a promise to hit the enemy every time the weather permits.

The offensive was kept going during the daylight hours Monday when American-built Ventura bombers of the RAF attacked enemy shipping at Rotterdam, industrial targets in the Netherlands and railway yards at Abbeville in France.

As they struck, smoke was reported still rising high above the big German submarine base at St. Nazaire, which was subjected to a terrific bombardment by the RAF Sunday night.

Britain:

Coastal Areas Again Restricted

In telling the House of Commons that the whole British east and south coasts to a depth of 10 miles inland would become a restricted area on Thursday, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison announced that no general prohibition against visiting in this area would be imposed. But, he said, "access to particular places might be from time to time either restricted or completely barred without prior notice by the military authority for military purposes."

In addition, some areas in South Wales and Scotland will become a regulated zone where visitors may encounter local bans without prior notice.

The coastline area covered by Mr. Morrison's announcement includes all of the east coast south from the Humber River and the entire southern coast as far west as Penzance.

On Oct. 24, 1942, the ban on pleasure visits to large areas of the southeast coast was lifted. Beginning April 1, this ban will be reapplied to the area between the Thames and Hastings and the Isle of Wight, including Sussex and Kent.

"The time now has come when the question of access to coastal areas cannot be considered solely from the risk of invasion and also must be considered from the point of view of the use of this country as a base for offensive operations against the enemy," Mr. Morrison said significantly.

Russia:

Soviet Slogs Ahead Toward Smolensk

Slogging ahead in bad weather and through swampy country, the Red Army is continuing to move toward Smolensk, while south of Bely, a Soviet communiqué said three more villages have fallen into Russian hands.

A strong enemy bastion was attacked in the Bely sector Monday and a wedge driven into the German defenses, with one detachment swinging around the position to aid in exterminating a large part of the garrison and then helping to stave off a German mounterattacks, the bulletin declared.

While the main force of the Russians northeast of Smolensk consolidates newly won points, scouts have gone out on reconnoitering missions, it was said.

In the latest fighting, about 300 Germans were killed, the Russian communiqué said, and the Russians captured two guns, a mortar battery, and an ammunition dump.

Heavy losses were reported dealt a German rapid-fire rifle unit that attempted to storm Soviet positions on the northern Donets River, with the Germans forced back to their original positions.

The action was described officially as "in the area of the middle reaches of the northern Donets River."

These battles currently are not on a large scale, it was reported, but they start usually with the Germans sporadically attacking Soviet troops who still are entrenched in their positions.

There were as yet no indications the Russians have given up footholds they still have in some places on the western bank of the Donets.

The Army newspaper Red Star said that German Air Force losses on the Russian front were 3,000 planes by midwinter and that, from Nov. 19, 1942, to last Dec. 31, the Germans lost 1,200 planes in the Stalingrad district alone.

In addition to these totals, the Army paper said Russian forces captured 700 planes, and January losses increased the toll exacted by Russian defenses.

Personnel losses and lack of fuel, the paper continued, were causing the German Air Force to go on the defensive in several sectors, reducing its operations. By day, the Germans were forced to use Messerschmitt 110s which were described as inferior to Red Army fighters.

South Pacific:

Japanese Positions Strafed and Bombed

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers ranged out again Monday to attack Japanese positions in New Guinea and New Britain and to strike at enemy concentrations on Australia's northwestern flank, Allied headquarters in Australia announced.

Fires visible for 15 miles were started in a low-level bombing and strafing attack on Toel, in the Kai Islands, and the villages of Langgoer and Wabsek also were machine-gunned.

In China:

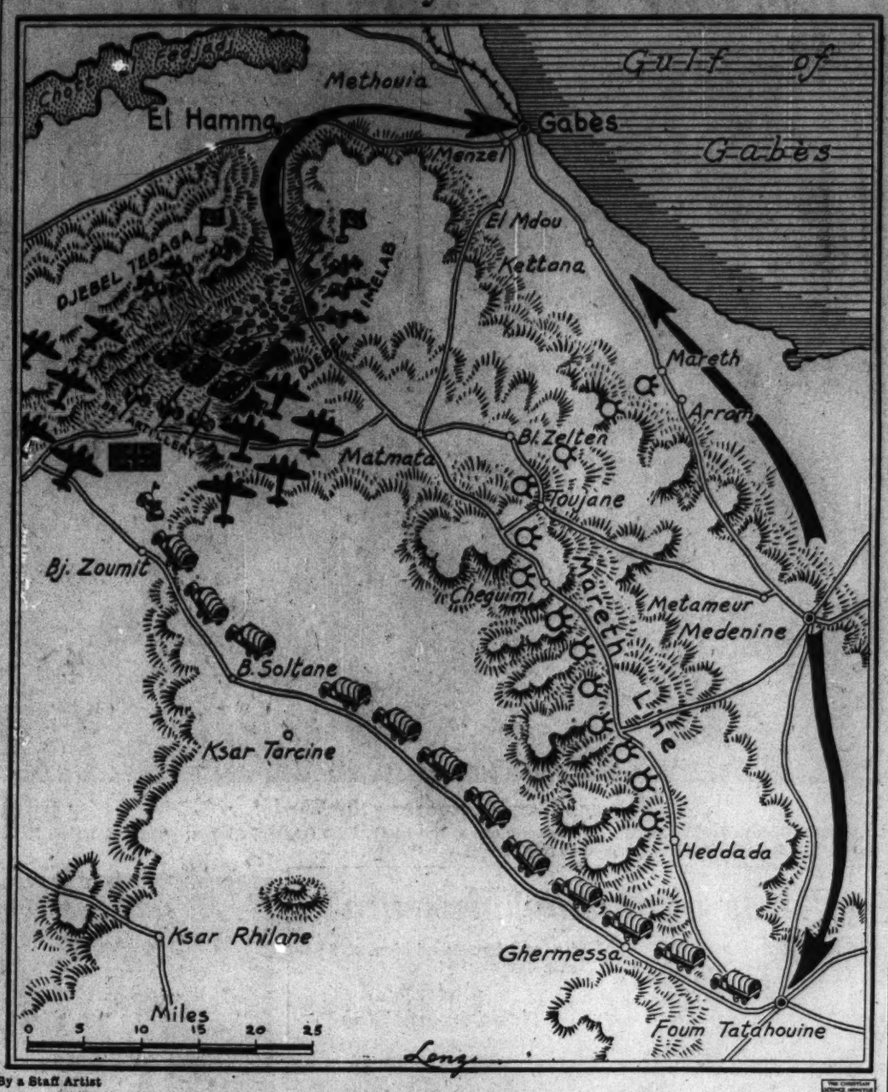
Chinese Gain In Three Areas

The Chinese have gained the upper hand in fighting in the Burma-Yunnan border region, in the southern Province of Kwangtung, and far to the northeast in Kiangsu Province, the Chinese High Command said in a communiqué.

Chinese forces, the communiqué said, repulsed two Japanese attempts to enlarge their area of occupation on Luichow Peninsula, Kwangtung territory that juts out toward Hainan Island. Three hundred Japanese casualties were reported in this engagement.

The drive apparently was intended to cut Chinese communications in southern Kwangtung Province. It was launched at a center of Chinese highways radiating east, north and west.

Allied Victory at El Hamma



By a Staff Artist

How British Smashed Rommel's Veterans

After a 100-mile surprise march around the left end of the Mareth Line, the powerful left wing of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army broke through German forces strongly entrenched in the narrow Tebega-Melab Gap, just below El Hamma, and then cut them into small isolated groups. The above illustrated map, drawn from advices from The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent on the scene, shows how it was done. While aircraft pounded Axis guns on the hills, British armor and infantry forced its way through the gap and continued on toward Gabès. The long line of trucks illustrates the tremendous supply problem that confronted General Montgomery.

How British Hit Rommel By Surprise Flank Move

Continued from Page 1

much of a chance to make use of his specialty—a quick maneuver against an unprepared foe.

The Allied victory occurred in one of the bleakest regions in South Tunisia on terrain favoring the enemy. Yet clever use of strategy enabled the Allies to turn seeming disadvantages into aids in their triumph.

The British attack began at 4 p. m. March 26. It had as its objective to drive the enemy from his strong positions in the area lying between Djebel Tebaga and Djebelimelab, some 20 miles southwest of the town of El Hamma and some 40 to 50 miles southwest of Gabes.

The enemy had held this area with considerable strength at least two months and had apparently expected an eventual British attack. Marshal Rommel laid his usual mine field across the Tebaga Melab Gap and had constructed strong positions on the hillsides. These latter particularly aided his artillery fire as they command a wide area.

Wedge in Mine Field

The initial British movement which came after this force had made a 150-mile-long flanking movement from Medenine around the long range of the Matmata hills through the Foum Tatahouine gap occurred on March 26, when strong units drove a wedge through the mine field and captured heights overlooking the beginning of the Tebaga-Melab gap, giving the Allies the entry they were seeking.

Behind this line the might of the British task force was drawn up, and late in the afternoon of March 26 it started its irresistible thrust. With a strong wind blowing a great pall of sand into enemy eyes British infantry, tanks, armored vehicles, and gun carriers rolled forward.

Meanwhile several hundred guns crashed into action lobbing immense quantities of shells over the heads of the British troops and pinning enemy defenses to the ground.

Nor was this all; squadron upon squadron of fast bombers and fighter bombers laid a pattern of bombs just behind the area systematically plowed up by artillery fire.

Stronger and Stronger Units

As enemy observers watched the advance of the British forward armored force and infantry units over position after position they had what one high officer here described as a hair-raising shock; they saw coming over the horizon further armor and realized that as yet they had been attacked by only a minor portion of the Eighth Army's strength.

Driving right through a special gap in their own lines the new units smashed straight through the entire enemy force and did not stop until they had arrived a few miles south of El Hamma whereupon they turned, cutting part of the enemy into two slices for a sweet Allied sandwich.

The foe's forces consisted of panzers, veterans of two years of desert fighting, and a German infantry division. Some Italian units also were trapped, but the principal thing is that a great majority of the troops defeated were German veterans.

From the high hill just south of the Tebaga-Melab Gap I was able to witness the start of the struggle. Artillery flashed and formed a great semicircle directly in front, while overhead British and American squadrons droned forward and backward unloading bomb cargoes.

Almost circling the foot of the hills armor rolled forward at high speed, filling the gap like long, sinuous snakes, causing immense clouds of sand.

Axis Planes Driven Off

Only once during the entire opening phase of the battle did enemy planes attempt to interfere. In a desperate attempt to make a small dent in the vast flow of supplies, five Messerschmitt fighter bombers sought to dive through the earth-shaking volume of anti-aircraft fire being thrown against them, but never were able to get below 4,000 feet.

While the battle itself was a shattering climax of several months' preparation in South Tunisia, it was by no means the only dramatic incident connected with this staggering blow to Axis military fortunes in North Africa. Equally impressive was the great achievement by which a 100-mile-long stream of trucks brought uncounted tons of explosives, petrol, water, food, and other necessities to the forces here.

Sometimes this immense overland convoy by Foum Tatahouine Gap moved in single file, at others it spread across sandy wastes like covered wagon trains of American pioneers, but regardless of terrain it moved forward hour after hour, day and night.

Among the thousands of vehicles involved I could see many, unable to move forward by their own power, being repaired by special maintenance trucks or towed.

Time Becomes Crucial Factor In Fighting on Tunisian Sands

Continued from Page 1

ganize the African coast for the protection of convoys through the Mediterranean. An air cover must be provided the entire length of the Mediterranean. That means building airfields and bringing in supplies and working out a system of air cover to keep down submarine attacks inside the narrow sea.

Landing Schedule

Therefore, in a very large measure, the time when Tunisia falls will determine whether a landing can be made in Greece or anywhere in the Balkans in 1943. If it is delayed until June, it means the end of summer before large convoys can move through the Mediterranean, and the end of summer is late for opening a Balkan campaign.

The longer Tunisia holds the more the Allied High Command is narrowed in its choice of action. The one place to which shipping can be shifted at once after Tunisia is clear is Great Britain. Convoys to Britain are the easiest to protect and the haul is the shortest. There is greater economy of shipping on the run to England than on any other war lane. Port facilities are excellent. Convoying is more efficient, because naval facilities are at hand.

What Marshal Rommel is in effect trying to do, therefore, is to lessen Allied opportunities for an attack on the less fortified southern coast of Europe and shift the probable direction of the invasion to the Atlantic or North Sea coast, which Hitler has been fortifying since the summer of 1940.

Formidable Service

Marshal Rommel is serving his master well. He held the Mareth Line to the last possible moment. His organization of the defense of that line alone forced a delay of many weeks. The assault could not begin until Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had cleared out the channel into the harbor of Tripoli. Until that was done there could be no new tanks for the Eighth Army and no sufficient supplies. Marshal Rommel forced the heavy use of shipping both to supply the Eighth Army from all the way around Africa and to supply the United States Army fighting deep in the Tunisian hinterland, where transportation conditions took a heavy toll of equipment.

The Mareth Line had served his purpose. It was outflanked and abandoned, but only after Marshal Rommel had put a heavy burden on Allied shipping. The only conceivable gain to Hitler from carrying on the Tunisian battle is to continue the drain on United Nations shipping and thus to delay the blow which will come when enough shipping is free to feed a new army on a new front.

Even though Marshal Rommel has suffered a complete tactical defeat on the Mareth Line, he has come close to winning a strategic victory, because he has won more time for Hitler.

Spokesman Explains Need For Closer U. S.-Soviet Tie

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Through the spokesman of a non-New Deal public official highly regarded throughout the country, the Government has today put forward its strongest case for close and continuing collaboration with the Soviet Union—collaboration to win the war, to preserve the peace, and to further a mutual prosperity.

The spokesman is Gardner Cowles, Jr., nationally known newspaper publisher, co-owner of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, the Minneapolis Star Journal, and Look Magazine. He is Deputy Director of the Office of War Information in charge of its Domestic Division. He speaks from the advantage of intimate first-hand contacts with Russian conditions and Russian leaders made during his trip with Wendell L. Willkie, and his judgments are obviously untinged with any sympathy or support for the system of Communism.

Mr. Cowles, speaking with the approval of the Administration, dealt forthrightly with all the controversial issues which appear to surround American relations with the Soviet Union, and he asked the American people to examine the merits of these seven major propositions:

Things to Consider Frankly

That if Americans fail to make an effort to understand Russia and the Russian place in the scheme of things to follow this war, the United Nations cannot hope to build a worthwhile peace.

That the Soviet Union intends to fight Germany to the finish.

That Moscow is greatly moderating its restrictions on freedom of religious worship.

That Stalin is abandoning the idea of trying to impose Communism on the rest of the world.

That Russia and the United States are countries least likely ever to fall into war with each other.

That Russia, as well as the whole Eastern World from Egypt to Alaska, is "simply aching for positive evidence that we here in the United States are committed to what the United Nations coalition and the Atlantic Charter imply."

That assurance now that the United States intends to play a full role in a system of collective security will contribute most to bringing that system into being.

White House in Accord

This exposition of the need for Russo - American co-operation, known to correspond to the views held both at the White House and at the State Department, was made as part of an address at Constitution Hall here last night in a fourth of a United Nations lecture series.

Mr. Cowles dealt with the whole broad range of questions and prejudices and apprehensions which some Americans have toward Russia, and he gave his observations with complete frankness, without any indirection on such vital matters as these:

Question—Is Russia still stamping out religion?

Answer—"It is true that religion has been most brutally attacked in Russia. But we should remember that before the 1917 revolution the Church and the State in Russia were tightly intertwined. The attacks on the Church were regarded by the revolutionist as part of the necessary attack on the Czarist State. As in most revolutions, the attacks went to violent and inexcusable excesses.

"The Church is still frowned upon, but a more moderate attitude clearly prevails today. In Tashkent, Tamberlane's old headquarters in South-Central Russia, for example, we saw Roman Catholic, Baptist, Greek, Mohammedan, Buddhist, and Zionist churches open and holding services. So long as the Church remains clearly out of politics in Russia, I think the violent persecutions are a thing of the past."

Communism Less Expensive

Question—Does Russia want to posing Communism on the world, the world?

Answer—"The question of imposing Communism on the world. There seem to me to be many evidences that this urge held so strongly by Lenin and the other early leaders is not held strongly by Stalin today. Stalin is building an intense nationalism in Russia and pride in her history going back centuries before the 1917 revolution. The theme of present-day Russian slogan is, "Save the Fatherland." In crossing Russia I saw no single bit of propaganda for world revolution. Stalin feels the survival and development of the Soviet Union no longer depend upon world revolution."

Question—Is Russia killing the idea of private property?

Answer—"On the question of private property, Americans are much confused about Russia. In the first place, Russia has moved a long way from pure Communism. The classic definition; 'From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his need' has been replaced by the Socialist slogan 'From every man according to his ability, to every man according to his work.' It seems to me even Calvin Coolidge would applaud that formula.

One Sharp Difference

"Workers may acquire any amount of consumer goods; one or more houses, any amount of furniture, an auto, etc., for their own use. The distinction from our economy is that in Russia an individual may not own income-producing property. He may not hold capital goods calling for the employment of others. Within this limitation, there is no longer any studied plan that I could see to kill the basic idea of the ownership of property by individuals. In fact, many signs point in the other direction."

Question—are Russia and America headed for war anyway?

Answer—"We need to get over the strange notion which too many Americans have that we'll have to fight Russia in another 20 or 25 years. On the contrary, I think the argument can be logically made that there is less reason for us or Great Britain to fight Russia in the future than for us to fight any of the other powers.

"Russia has no 'super race' complex. Her nearly 200,000,000 people have all the living room they need, with space for expansion in the Vast area (loaded with natural resources) stretching nearly 6,000 miles from Moscow to Vladivostok, equal to the distance from New York to Hawaii, or from New York to Patagonia in Argentina.

"I believe Americans would more nearly accord Russia her just position in the scheme of things to come if they would realize her sheer size. Russia is bigger than the entire continent of South America and has twice the population.

No Danger to Democracy

"And lastly, why do so many Americans assume that democracy will lose in any ideological combat with Communism? If democracy is still the most vital force in the world, and I think it is, democracy should not wither and die from mere association with Communistic Russia."

Question—What should be America's relationship with Russia and all the non-Anglo-Saxon peoples?

Answer—"First of all, the leaders of the Arab World, of China, of Russia (and I particularly include Mr. Stalin himself) realize the advance of science has killed the old political-economic order built exclusively on national lines. They realize in the future no nation will be safely free unless the whole world is at peace. Russia especially wants just what the United States wants—security and peace.

"Russia wants to be treated by us for what she is—a very strong, first-rate power, perhaps even the dominant power of the coming century so far as keeping the peace of the world is concerned. The Russian leaders feel there is an intimacy between the United States and Great Britain which Russia does not share. This leaves them suspicious. As one leading world statesman aptly put it, the Russians think relations between the United States and Great Britain are actually what those relations should be but aren't.

"Traveling around the world from Egypt through Russia and China to Alaska and talking with the leaders both great and small, I was impressed above all else with the fact that a good share of the world is simply aching for positive evidence that we here in the United States are committed to what the United Nations coalition and the Atlantic Charter imply.

Hope Mingles With Suspicion

"These other peoples are enormously encouraged by most of the signs. But they know from harsh experience that the signs could change. They remember our course after the first World War. They would like to hear an unequivocal commitment as to our purposes from both major political parties.

"We in the United States tend to become indignant because the Soviets do not let down their hair completely and rely for their whole future upon the assumption of our postwar collaboration. We don't realize that the Russians could get just as indignant at us for the same reason.

"We Americans need to realize we don't have to turn Communist to play ball with Russia in the field of international politics. It isn't the American 'pinks' whom the Russians admire. They admire the businessmen and technicians who have made America industrially strong.

"After visiting Russia at war, much of the problem seems to me to be here at home, not over there. We have learned the United States cannot isolate itself and have military safety. We have yet to learn that we cannot isolate ourselves economically and politically and have prosperity and freedom.

"Russia and China understand the modern world. They still wonder whether the people of the United States do. If we do, we ought to say so promptly, before it is too late."

NEW YORK'S GRAND, CENTRAL HOTEL
A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.
Guests may enjoy the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and library. Two popular priced restaurants. Dancing during dinner and supper.
Rooms with private bath SINGLE from $3.50 DOUBLE from $5.00
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE AT 49TH ST. NEW YORK
UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
R. A. Wholen, Mgr.

CALL UNITED AIR LINES FOR TRAVEL INFORMATION
Mainliner Schedules to Cleveland, Chicago Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco Portland, Seattle
UNITED AIR LINES
Boston - - - - - - - - - 18 Providence St.
New York - - - - - - - - 80 E. 42nd St.
Washington - 808 15th St. N. W. Republic 3656

For Days Like These
Scriptural Healing
Compiled from the Bible By HELEN L. YOUNG
Cloth $1.00
Genuine Morocco Leather Net $2.75
At all bookstores or OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS 114 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

FLAKO PIE CRUST
MEAT PIES. Make food go further, and war-time meals more appetizing by topping thriftier meat cuts, left-overs, vegetables, etc. with a tender, crisp, golden crust of Flako. Just add water, stir and roll out.
Corn muffins are ideal for breakfast. No sugar or cream needed. Use
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

Major Milestone for Allies Passed in Mareth Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—The Mareth is not merely an important Allied victory. Like El Alamein, it is a major milestone in United Nations war strategy.

The naval attack on Gabès strikes a keynote in this new stage of the fighting in the Mediterranean theater which has now been inaugurated by the capture of the Mareth Line positions. It is a phase likely to be increasingly characterized by amphibious warfare.

Prime Minister Churchill in announcing to Parliament today that "another severe defeat has been inflicted by the desert army on Axis forces," emphasized the special significance of the air aspect of the battle.

"A decisive breakthrough of General Freyberg's turning forces was aided to an extraordinary degree by novel forms of intense air attacks in which many hundreds of British aircraft were simultaneousiy employed," the Prime Minister declared.

Big Task Lies Ahead

He warned the public "against underrating the task which lies before the whole group of Allied armies and air forces in Tunisia. The country is very difficult and abounds in defensive positions," he said, but he concluded, "we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress already made."

The battle of El Alamein was won after 12 days or so of fiercest frontal attacks. It was mainly a conflict between heavy armored forces on both sides—though this doesn't mean, of course, that air, artillery, and infantry didn't play a big role.

It was essentially a hard slogging match in the desert where the terrain made encircling movements impractical. General Montgomery and Marshal Rommel's forces simply had to shoot it out on foot, on wheels, and in the sky.

The Battle of Mareth was a much more mobile affair where the Allied victory was the result not only of hard-hitting, swift-moving attacks and also, and perhaps chiefly, of complex strategic moves.

Chess on Grand Scale

It was a mobile chess game on a magnificent scale. Marshal Rommel, who is a master strategist, well knew that he was being threatened not only from the front, not only by General Montgomery's powerful left hook on his flank at El Hamma; he saw also three important American attacks developing eastward from El Guetar, Maknassy, and Fondouk, while the British Navy menaced his coastal communications from the sea.

El Alamein was followed by a 1,500-mile retreat from Egypt all the way to Tripoli and into Tunisia.

Mareth means that Marshal Rommel now faces the difficult job of extracting his forces from several threats of encirclement, with little hope of making any prolonged stand anywhere south of Sousse, 150 miles north of the Mareth Line and only 75 miles south of Tunis.

There is good reason to expect that the Mareth victory, like El Alamein, will be followed by major strategic developments at least as important as the North African landings.

Just how quickly these new strategic moves will develop remains to be seen.

Faster Tempo Expected

Despite Mr. Churchill's warning, there is good ground for expecting matters to move much more quickly in Tunisia from now on. Already the Eighth Army vanguard has passed through Gabès, Mr. Churchill announced.

What is much more significant still, the period of wet winter weather which for months rendered many airfields of little use has now ended.

All indications point to the remainder of the campaign taking the shape of a war of swift movement on land, covered by tremendous air activity, and probably supported as well by naval operations.

But it is not only in Tunisia that United Nations war strategy stands at the crossroads. Elsewhere, too, there are signs that the Mareth victory may become the signal for putting important projects under way.

In Europe itself the air warfare is mounting in intensity. Berlin was again heavily bombed by the RAF last night. The Air Ministry communiqué today reports that the attack, which comes close on the tail of the big raid last Saturday night, was "successful." The Ruhr was also strongly attacked.

Combined with increasingly frequent and heavy daylight raids by the American Air Force, these repeated attacks on the German Capital mean that the softening process preliminary to an eventual Allied invasion of the continent is being speeded up.

Lull on Russian Front

On the Russian front there is a comparative lull. For three days in succession Russian communiqués have reported no significant changes—clear proof of the pause that has no parallel since the Soviet Army launched its great winter counteroffensive last November about the same time as the Battle of El Alamein.

The indications are that the present relative inactivity, though partly due to the spring thaw, is being busily utilized on both sides for bringing up reserves and completing preparations for further big moves.

There is good reason to hope that this summer for the first time since the Nazis struck at Russia in June, 1941, the Red Army will be able to launch its own major offensives against the Germans instead of having to wait for the exhaustion of Nazi efforts in the autumn.

Meantime there is a growing conviction that the kernel of the whole strategic problem of the war in Europe resides in the Southeast. The Black Sea is considered here to be the keyhole through which access to this pivotal point could be gained. And a glance at the map shows that Turkey is the key.

The Black Sea and the Balkans, however, are one one of the many strategic possibilities opened up by the prospect of clearing out the Axis from Tunisia soon as a result of the Mareth victory.

Once the Luftwaffe has been blasted out of Tunisia, and the Mediterranean thereby reopened to Allied convoys, a long list of potential objectives becomes self-evident: Greece, the Dodecanese Islands, Crete, Italy, Southern France itself, to mention only a few.

Furthermore, the possibility of simultaneous attack on the West Coast of Europe cannot be ruled out, though obviously the shipping position and state of the U-boat warfare must be taken into consideration here.

At all events it is safe to say that the Eighth Army's victory at Mareth has at last brought very near the long-awaited moment when British Armies from the east will link up with American forces from the west.

Once that historic step is completed, Britain, the United States, and their Allies can be depended upon to speed up the pace of their march toward the heavy tasks and great strategic possibilities that lie in front of them.

American Troops Snug in Iceland Winter Quarters

Associated Press

Exterior and Interior Views of Nissen Huts

Upper: Last rays of setting sun light up these neatly arranged huts—living quarters for American soldiers—somewhere in Iceland. Huts are sand-bagged against air attacks and high winds. Lower: Warm and comfortable inside one of the huts, soldiers engage in an old-fashioned "gab fest."

Germans Twist Churchill's Proposals on Small Nations

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—The German propaganda machine has seized gleefully upon Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent proposals regarding the place of the small nations in postwar Europe as outlined in his radiocast of March 21 and has been quick to label them an admission of Great Britain's betrayal of Europe.

Meanwhile, the Germans have hastened to announce conversations between occupied and satellite powers in Europe and the Reich along the lines of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's visit to Rome, which they prophesy will soon result in publication of a "Statute of Europe," laying the basis for a German-controlled postwar Europe. They hope thereby to point a contrast between German-inspired European unity and security and lack of a clear line of policy shown in the Allied camps.

Occupied and satellite countries, however, have been greatly perturbed over the complete absence in the past of any definite German references to their future political organizations in the event of German victory. According to an article in a Swiss paper, these states desire information, among other things, on the type of government the Germans envisage for them after the war—whether there will be a continuation of the present Axis-nominated governments or a greater degree of autonomy.

Berlin Under Suspicion

At the moment, despite German appeals for unified support in an anti-Bolshevik crusade, these nations are not co-operating fully because of doubts as to the meaning of the Axis "new order." They are also skeptical as to the value of vague promises. Experience has taught them the nonexistence of German respect for the national feeling of other nations.

Occupied countries find it difficult to accept German statements that the form of government of occupied countries is immaterial so long as it is based on a "national basis." They see that no occupied country has been allowed to retain its chosen government but forced to endure either Quisling National Socialist nominees, as in Norway and the Netherlands, military government as in Belgium and Serbia or total repression as in Poland and the Baltic States.

The Germans have already made quite clear, however, that they reject any idea of regional union between the small states and want, instead, a unified continent under Axis protection

Crisis Alleged

Mr. Churchill's speech, says the Wilhelmstrasse in press comments, shows existence of a crisis and difference of opinion in United Nations camps, marks final renunciation of the Atlantic Charter, which is thus already out of date, seals the fate of the small nations, and even means direct discrimination against them.

The following is typical of the German comment: "Churchill gives us the principle of equal rights for all European nations hitherto proclaimed by Great Britain and recognized only by the great powers and small states, the latter standing in relation to the former as a battalion to an army corps."

The new British European policy means, say the Germans, that in the event of Allied victory Poland, the Balkans, and the Baltic States may be subordinated to the Soviets. "For the Western European Army Command would be perhaps in London or again in Moscow."

A much-publicized editorial in the Times of London, of March 23, advocating an understanding with Russia is interpreted in the German press as meaning Europe is to be divided into British and Soviet spheres of interest. Small states are apparently to be told Britain's new European policy is inevitable and their only chance is agreement with the Soviets, argue the Nazis, since Britain's hope of having much to say in Europe is very slight without permission of Moscow.

Resemblance Seen

The Germans maintain that the Times' ideas of prerequisites for peace in Europe bear a striking resemblance to conditions already evolved in German Europe. The question for the small states, they say, resolves itself into this: whether their best hope of security lies with Germany or Russia.

Germany expects the smaller European powers to show misgivings as to the necessity for sacrifices of their sovereignty [this is a reference to the Times' advocacy of interdependence instead of independence] "to a British conception of Europe for the Soviets."

Germany is trying to make maximum political use of Mr. Churchill's reluctance to make definite promises until future developments are cleared and thus avoid German drives at the futility of Allied promises and analogy to the lack of fulfillment of Wilsonian 14-point promises. Exploiting the present lack of clarity and harping on the Bolshevik bogey, the Germans hope to line up four powers more effectively behind the German war effort.

Moscow and Tokyo Avoid Rift on Fisheries

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian-Japanese annual fisheries agreement records Moscow the winner after the usual three months' diplomatic tug-of-war.

The margin of victory this year, however, is not as great as in March of 1942 when the Russians exacted a 20 per cent increase in price and a Japanese agreement not to bid on five out of the 12 fishing grounds in the Okhotsk Sea. The rate this year will be between 4 and 5 per cent higher than last year, and presumably restriction on fishing grounds still stands.

Negotiations started early last January. These usually drag on until the end of March when the fishing season begins and Japanese fishermen are eager to start their work. During this time each country indulges, through its controlled press, in a variety of threatening gestures—the Russians implying that they may not let the Japanese fish in their territory, and the Japanese suggesting in turn that if necessary they will do their fishing under the guns of warship.

Neither last year nor this was there much inclination to carry on this bluff, although the negotiations dragged as usual.

The new arrangement seems to have been completed with a record low in the matter of provocative propaganda. Neither party has been in the market for more trouble than was being generously provided from other quarters. Nevertheless Moscow evidently was willing to protract the negotiations enough to win fresh concession of a financial sort. Quite likely the mechanics of the matter centered about the exchange rate of the Japanese yen as against the Soviet ruble, although the Moscow radio somewhat puzzlingly spoke of payment "in gold."

Compromise on Exchange

In 1930 the Russians closed the Korean Bank in Vladivostok—the only foreign bank which exchanged rubles in Soviet territory, and which was able to buy rubles on the "black market" at a great saving to Japan. The unofficial rate was only 27½ Japanese sen to the ruble as contrasted with an official rate of 40 sen. Moscow understood the operation very well and wanted to squeeze Tokyo somewhat. However, at the outset a compromise rate of 32½ sen was fixed and this was supposed to prevail until 1944 with reference to fisheries payments.

When Japan became involved in war with America and Britain, Russia was quick to capitalize the situation. By last year's agreement, expiring last Dec. 31, the full official rate of 40 sen was charged.

Japan's currency is now quite largely off the world market and the Moscow argument clearly would be that it is no longer worth what it was last year, due to war strains and inflation. Tokyo could easily enough put the shoe on the other foot, arguing that the ruble, too, had been hit by the war. It is all in a realm of fantasy from the standpoint of economics and international exchange.

It is obvious that the whole affair was only a caricature of ordinary diplomatic or economic dealing. Neither had any sort of diplomatic sanctions to invoke, neither could offer the other trade so long as the war goes on. The significance lies, first, in showing that neither was willing under present conditions to press toward any actual clash. In other days occasional tests of military strength were frequent and routine. In the second place Russia apparently felt in rather the better position—else the fisheries price might well enough have been lowered rather than increased.

Anxious to Buy Time

However, nothing in Japanese history gives ground for drawing too sweeping conclusions this year any more than last year. What Japans wants now, just as she wanted then, was a chance to keep its food supply at something approximating normal levels while at the same time postponing what has long been regarded as the probably inevitable full-dress war with Russia.

Quite likely the Japanese are even more anxious to buy time from Russia now than they were last spring when their southern expansion had been unexpectedly rapid and easy. Now what is wanted is a chance to cash in on the occupied territories, to build up stockpiles of oil, and rubber, and manufactured munitions, while at the same time pressing the "Asia for the Asiatics" propaganda throughout areas where the native peoples may be beginning to doubt the wisdom of long resistance to the conqueror.

To stave off trouble with Russia, even a Russia weakened by protracted war with Germany, it is a small price to pay if Japan merely increases the number of printing-press yen required to buy the requisite number of printing-press rubles. Neither Tokyo nor Moscow is taken in by what has become a completely artificial arrangement. But at least Moscow has the satisfaction of having won the most "face"—though Japan gets Russian fish, which are important too.

Eden Ending His U. S. Visit, To Continue Talks in Canada

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Anthony Eden's fortnight of Washington conferences on war and postwar problems ended last night with a formal dinner given by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in honor of his British counterpart.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, nine members of Congress, diplomats and others with whom Mr. Eden has come in contact during his stay here were among the guests.

Mr. Eden, due in Canada today for conferences with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and others, held his last formal State Department conference late today, talking more than an hour with Secretary Hull and later calling on Undersecretary Sumner Welles. When newspapermen sought Mr. Eden's comment on his Washington conversations, he referred them to his Annapolis address of last Friday, in which he warned Americans not to expect "sudden and sensational developments" from his conferences here.

Diplomatic guests at the dinner included China's Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, and Ambassador Wei Tao-ming; Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff; British Ambassador Lord Halifax and members of Mr. Eden's official party; the American Ambassador to Great Britain, John G. Winant, and the diplomatic representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The Senate was represented by Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican Leader; Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic Leader; Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Foreign Relations Chairman; Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas and Scott W. Lucas of Illinois. From the House came Representatives John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Democratic Leader; Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican Leader; Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Foreign Relations Chairman, and Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey.

Also present were Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations; E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator; Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Adviser to the President.

'Novel Air Attacks' Wreck Mareth Line

By the Associated Press

London, March 30

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was believed by observers today to have been referring to 4,000-pound block-buster bombs and new tank-busting Hurricane planes when he mentioned "novel forms of intense air attacks" used by the Allies in Tunisia.

The effect of two-ton bombs when dropped on Mareth Line positions has been described in British dispatches as "terrific."

The tank-busting planes were said to have proved more than an answer to Germany's Stukas. The Hurrican use both bombs and powerful cannon in smashing at hostile armor.

Nazi Middle Class Betrayal Is Portrayed in OWI Report

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Nazi Party has betrayed the middle-class German businessmen and "delivered them into the hands of the Nazi-controlled trusts, monopolies and giant combines," the Office of War Information reported today.

The OWI charged that the Nazi regime has violated its promise to the German people for the "creation and maintenance of a healthy middle class," promulgated in 1920 as a cardinal point of the Nazi program and declared by Hitler then to be unalterable.

"Since 1942, when the Nazis introduced a compulsory price system based on the costs of the lowest-cost producers, the smaller enterprises in Germany have been progressively forced to operate on the very margin of loss, or have been forced to close down, or have become outright subsidiaries of giant corporations and monopolies," the OWI statement said.

Under the guise of "rationalizing" industry, the OWI said, the "entire industrial apparatus of Germany has been converted to ruthless centralization which ignores the interests of both middle-sized and small business as well as consumers."

"This process has sealed the Nazi Party plan to transform the entire German economy into a regimented and centralized apparatus working full time under Nazi political leadership."

At least three-fifths of all retail stores will be closed under the "total mobilization" program decreed on Jan. 29. Already 15,000 confectionery shops, 41,000 shops carrying textile goods and 17,000 drugstores have gone out of business, the O. W. I. reported. All shops selling china, candy, rugs, jewelry and the like are to be closed or have already been shut, and the number of other types of stores permitted to remain open will be strictly limited.

"Destruction, systematically planned and carried out, is spreading from the retail trade to the other spheres of economic life," the O. W. I. went on. "According to official announcements many department stores will be closed.

"Banks have had to give up all but their indispensable branches, and the insurance companies have had to restrict their business. Insurance agents and traveling salesmen will be transferred to war-important establishments.

"Small newspapers will be compelled to merge with large publications. Periodicals and magazines, with the exception of those which the Nazi Party considers politically necessary, are expected to disappear from the German scene.

"Activity on the stock exchanges is now restricted to one hour a day, and all individual share holdings in excess of 50,000 Reichsmarks must be registered."

"This process has not yet come to an end since the Nazis are deliberately publishing the detailed regulations in slow, piecemeal fashion," OWI reported.

Air Training Motif For Toronto Mural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 30—Canadian artists have been given permission to proceed with a large-size mural for the Union Station here with the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme as its theme.

The mural, the idea for which was conceived by a group of artists in the Writers Broadcasters' and Artists' War Council, will be placed on the north wall, and will measure 60 by 28 feet.

This is said to be the first time in the Dominion that a mural has been placed in such a public setting. This group of artists some months ago suggested several panels in this room, and the RCAF art department has worked out the first panel somewhat in detail. The final design has not been chosen, but will be selected by a jury appointed by members of the War Council from sketches submitted.

British Monetary Proposal Based on World-Wide Unit

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—Underlying the British Government's plans for postwar international finance is a far-reaching proposal for a multilateral clearing system incorporating a new world-wide monetary unit to be known as the "bancor."

In his four-year plan speech on March 21 Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared "we have lately put before them [the United States and the British Dominions] and our other friends and allies some tentative suggestions for future management of exchanges and of international currency which will shortly be published."

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has told the House of Commons that the Government intends to publish "in the fairly near future" a White Paper containing a plan for a postwar international currency system." It is this plan which formed the basis of discussion at the International Currency Conference as recently disclosed in The Christian Science Monitor.

Broad Scope

Although full details of the plan are not yet available to the public here, it can be stated that they go a long way toward setting up an entirely new system regulating international payments.

The basis of the scheme is a kind of world clearing house which will automatically constitute a sort of world bank, although probably without the name. The institution would operate a multilateral clearing system which would be based on national clearing accounts in central banks of individual countries. Importers would pay into this international bank or clearing house, and exporters would receive payments from it, each in their own national currencies.

But the functions of the international clearing house itself would be carried out in terms of a new monetary unit to be called "the bancor" [obviously a combination of two French words "banc" and "or" meaning bank and gold].

Modified Gold Standard

Apparently, the plan is for this new money unit, the bancor, to have a certain fixed value in terms of gold. This, of course, implies currency stabilization. It also means return to a modified form of the gold standard. In fact, it is described in financial circles as constituting an alternative to the gold standard and is an effort to avoid some of the shortcomings inherent in the strict gold-standard setup.

Comment here on the scheme is generally reserved, pending opportunity of examining the whole plan in detail. But great interest is already being shown in the essential idea behind the proposals. This may be described as international monetary machinery designed to give debtor countries time and assistance for adjusting their trade balances and designed also to offer inducements to creditor countries to buy and lend.

The point is, of course, that monetary arrangements themselves—no matter how good—cannot insure that goods and services will be exchanged in expanding volume with profit for all. If countries which sell more than they buy persistently refuse to take payment in goods and services or to lend out credit in the form of loans, then any exchange system is destined to break down.

Fugitive Capital

The plan of Lord Keynes is founded on this fundamental fact. Thus, although it constitutes a form of exchange control, this control is designed not to hamper trade or foreign loans, but to check disruptive short-term movements of speculative or fugitive capital.

The clearinghouse itself, it is understood, would effect a sort of closed system of international payments, somewhat in the way the modern clearing bank system has expected a closed system of domestic banks.

Stated very simply, the arrangement means that there would be a single fund at the international clearinghouse into which all international payments would be made and out of which they would be drawn. Apparently the plan is that each member country would be granted a limit for overdrafts as well as for credit balances, and that the clearinghouse board would be entitled to recommend and even demand adjustments before these limits had been attained.

Suggestions Tentative

In assessing the significance of these proposals, it is important to remember they were described by Mr. Churchill as "some tentative suggestions." It is understood here certain not entirely dissimilar American proposals have been submitted on the postwar currency question, both to Britain and its Dominions and to the European Allies.

There is full recognition here that the first step must be agreement between the British and United States Governments before the plan can go any further.

As a matter of fact, objections being raised here already in certain circles of the city on the ground that Lord Keynes' plan is, in effect, a scheme for fastening permanently on to the world the regimentation of exchange control arising out of the war. Another objection that is heard in some quarters is that it is putting the cart before the horse to discuss clearing and any other currency schemes before the problem of commercial agreements has been solved.

Extensive Machinery

The third objection is that the scope of the Keynes plan is so vast it would prove unworkable both because of the vast machinery and bureaucracy which would be required and because of difficulties in getting universal agreement to the new monetary unit.

Actually, in the currency conference between Britain and the Allies here several weeks ago at which the United States, Russia and China were represented by observers, a large measure of agreement was reached on the necessity of some scheme as that proposed by Lord Keynes. At the same time, it is acknowledged there will have to be many more consultations before there is anything like final agreement.

Meantime, great importance is in any case being attached here to tht promised White-Paper setting forth the Government's scheme in full. It is expected to prove one of the biggest steps so far toward eliminating some of the financial obstacles from the path of postwar economic reconstruction.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND'S BEST
Buy
ALBA Knitwear
Dresses, Suits, Cardigans, etc.
The coolest of twin sets in The World's Finest Wools
Send for New Catalogue, price 1d.
Greensmith Downes Ltd.
57 and 124 George St., Edinburgh, and at 1 Bell Street, St. Andrews

BOTHWELL, SCOTLAND
Winnings
Limited
BOTHWELL
Best Coupon Value for Clothes of Distinction
Exclusive Tweed Coats and Tailored Suits ..... 8 to 12 gns.
Dainty Gowns and Two piece Suits 5 to 10 gns.
Stylish Woolly Jumpers and Twin Sets.
See our Utility Models, Coats, Gowns and Suits, made by best London makers ..... 5 to 7 gns. Free of Tax
NEW MILLINERY AT MODERATE PRICES
"Please Note" We Specialise in the Very Small, Medium and Large Fittings

Schofields
LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
Ward's
Depository
Removal and
Storage Contractors
Offices—Park Parade
Tel. 4133

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1.
GROCERIES
SHOP AT
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
NOTED FOR
WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

The Home Forum

Matter Not the Basis of Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS BECOMING more generally recognized that fear is a contributing factor in the ills of the flesh, and the primary cause of many of them. One such fear, often so latent that one may be scarcely aware of harboring it, concerns food. It may be found lurking in the belief that in order to take good care of one's health one should give considerable thought to food values. The needlessness of such concern is shown by the simplicity of Christ Jesus' mode of living, and also by his statement, **"Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat"** (Luke 12:22).

Touching upon this subject, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (p. 389): **"Our dietetic theories first admit that food sustains the life of man, and then discuss the certainty that food can kill man. This false reasoning is rebuked in Scripture by the metaphors about the fount and stream, the tree and its fruit, and the kingdom divided against itself."** And on page 388 of the same book she says, **"The fact is, food does not affect the absolute Life of man, and this becomes self-evident, when we learn that God is our Life."**

Appetite is punished because it is a sensuous state of thought; and undue concern regarding food values has a bad effect because it encourages dependence upon matter, which, in turn, tends to produce fear. Dwelling in thought upon matter as having power and intelligence is a denial of the supremacy of God, Spirit.

There is nothing in the Scriptures to indicate that Jesus attributed the diseases he healed to anything other than fear and beliefs in evil, termed "devils." He declared that those who sought first the kingdom of heaven would be taken care of in all human ways. Jesus met the physical effects of the crucifixion by mental means alone, proving the power of trust in and spiritual understanding of the Supreme Being. It was Spirit, not matter, that sustained, healed, refreshed, and strengthened him.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Christian Scientist learns the wisdom of defending himself against inaudible as well as audible error, knowing that by so doing he is not only benefiting himself, but is also helping to lessen fear and error in human consciousness. He defends himself, first, by seeing to it that he does not give power to matter in his own thinking, and, secondly, by rejecting the harmful beliefs and fears expressed by others. He strives to learn more about God and man's relation to Him. He realizes that all real government, law, and order proceeds from the great First Cause, and that harmonious functioning is a law of divine Mind, not a material law of the flesh; and he declares these truths until they become a natural and spontaneous part of his thinking. He sees the wisdom of this procedure when he discovers that he is far less susceptible to suggestions of sickness than formerly.

Less dependence upon material things is the natural result of growth in spiritual understanding. Therefore, the earnest student of Christian Science finds his desires and needs becoming simpler all the while. Having learned in Christian Science that the human sense of life in matter, or flesh, is a mistaken concept of existence, the student devotes his energies to the task of overcoming this false concept. Man in God's image and likeness is not an aggregate of matter, but the individual expression of Mind, God. Spiritual man cannot be seen or known materially any more than God can be thus seen or known. The things of Spirit must be "spiritually discerned," said Paul.

♦ ♦ ♦

Christ Jesus came to show us the way out of matter. While he was showing others the way, he was also working the problem out for himself. When his earthly task was finished, and his thought had become spiritually exalted to the point where he surrendered completely the material sense of existence, he disappeared from human view. Of his marvelous accomplishment, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 313, 314): **"To show that the substance of himself was Spirit and the body no more perfect because of death and no less material until the ascension (his further spiritual exaltation), Jesus waited until the mortal or fleshly sense had relinquished the belief of substance-matter, and spiritual sense had quenched all earthly yearnings. Thus he found the eternal Ego, and proved that he and the Father were inseparable as God and His reflection or spiritual man."**

The Biblical story of the Israelites' journey through the wilderness teaches more than one helpful lesson. We are told that, in all their forty years of wandering, their human needs were met despite the doubt that so often assailed them. Trust in and obedience to God were required of them, and when they failed to meet this requirement, they encountered difficulties.

The greatest need of humanity is to be more trustful of and obedient to God, and there is no doubt that the health of mankind would greatly improve if this were done. Developing muscles while neglecting morals, trusting in matter and ignoring Spirit, will never establish in human consciousness an enduring sense of health. Only spiritual sense can do this, as Jesus implied in his statement, **"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life"** (John 6:63).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LES DEMOISELLES DE VILLAGE": *A Painting by Jean-Désiré-Gustave Courbet*

GUSTAVE COURBET (1819–1877) was the great leader of the realist movement in French painting in the nineteenth century. Born at Ormans, he was the son of a wealthy landowner. At the age of twenty, he was sent to Paris to study law. There, he also attended art classes in the atelier of David Angers. His enthusiasm for painting soon triumphed. Yet his interest in politics was to parallel his artistic career. He wrote dissertations championing democracy and the social sciences, as well as essays in defense of realism in art. This integrated philosophy he set forth in his paintings with skill and directness. He chose his subjects from the world as he saw it: pictures of the country and forests about his native home, and of his family and fellow-townsmen of Ormans. Their challenging originality aroused a storm of criticism from both the Classicists and the Romanticists, the entrenched leaders of traditional painting in Paris.

It was not until 1850 that his first picture was accepted for exhibition in the Salon. This was his famous masterpiece, the "Enterrement à Ormans," now in the Louvre. In a deliberate attempt to counter the bitter condemnation which greeted this somber painting, he exhibited, the following year, this happier scene of "Les Demoiselles de Village," now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Courbet wrote, in describing the picture: "I have made something gracious." But the Paris critics again denounced and ridiculed his efforts.

Yet today this landscape, containing the portraits of his three sisters, is universally appreciated as having the unaffected and ingratiating charm that Courbet intended. In a green, sunlit pasture near Ormans, Courbet has painted a meeting of his sisters and a little herd-girl. It is Courbet's eldest sister, Zelié, who shares a piece of bread with the shy, barefoot child. His second sister is the stately Zoé, wearing a brimmed hat and gown of yellow. The youngest sister, Juliette, carries the small parasol and wears a white dress.

It was she who described this painting with fond and admiring phrases: "All has the exquisite atmosphere of tranquillity, of intimacy, of wholesomeness—the fragrance of pastoral poetry."

A. R. H.

Into the Canvas

IT WAS AN odd sensation, but as pleasant a one as I have ever experienced in a picture-gallery. For there, directly in front of me as I entered the room, was the *Pont Neuf*. I was instantly in Paris, on the Left Bank of the Seine and about to cross that endearing, ancient bridge! The familiar signature of Renoir was legible, and the color showed it to be the work of an earlier period than his rose-red creations; but the technicalities did not concern me. What mattered was that I seemed to be looking across the river; and, in another moment, I fancied myself wandering over the bridge.

Yes, it was a delicious replica of that late August morning when I was saying good-by to Paris. Across the bridge was my little hotel. I could even see some of its windows behind the statue of dashing Henry of Navarre—"Henry-Cats" instead of Henri-Quatre, as the students like to style him. Within those walls, I had just had my last cup of morning *chocolat!*

My bags were packed and, after the concierge had struggled down the narrow stairs with them, I hurried out into the August sunlight, desperately to memorize all the beloved things I was leaving behind. My slow steps carried me along the bridge, after first silently saluting "Henry-Cats"; and then, half-way across. I paused to lean over the ocher-gray stonework of the bridge and stare down at the gentle, mysteriously-flowing river, and re-count the fishermen that seemed to loiter endlessly along the shore—patient, utterly content. And, too, soon I was at the bookstalls on the Left Bank where the brown Paris leaves cast comfortable dusty shadows on the prints, the books, and the morning strollers.

♦ ♦ ♦

But not much time was left, so I must turn and go back. And there was the Pont Neuf, stretching ahead of me on the canvas—just as Renoir had delighted in it on another August morning—the only indications that it was several decades before my time being the busses, trundling slowly over the pavement, drawn by plump Paris horses.

Above it all was an infinitely happy blue sky, where clouds were floating quietly with the patterned charm of huge white polka dots. And, oh, the people! Here they were moving back and forth in the sunlight, without apparently a care in the world except to reach in leisurely fashion the Right or the Left Bank of their precious Seine. Soldiers, with crisp accents of scarlet in their uniforms, Parisian ladies tilting scraps of parasols, dogs that were nothing more than specks of pigment flicked from the brush of a genius, prim French children with adorable bangs and ruffled pinafores; and, threading their way among them, the inevitable boy with loaves of crusty bread, and the flower-vendors that, I'm sure, were originally invented in Paris.

♦ ♦ ♦

There were these enchanting figures under that perfect sky, and here was I watching from the Left Bank, loath to move across to the other side and the waiting Calais train!

And then I knew, clearer than I ever had before, that this charm and warmth and tenderness were qualities that were still living, still expressed. Leave something reluctantly, file it away reverently, almost positive, perhaps, that you will never pass that way again; and then, delightfully, without warning, you find yourself stepping "into a canvas." Behold, you have it all brought back in less than a minute!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

La Matière n'est pas la base de la Santé

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON RECONNAIT toujours davantage que la crainte contribue à produire les maux de la chair et qu'elle en est même dans bien des cas la cause principale. L'une des formes de la crainte, parfois latente ou même si cachée qu'on l'entretient presque inconsciemment, se rapporte à la nourriture. On croit par exemple qu'il faut veiller sur sa santé et que dans ce domaine, la valeur nutritive des aliments joue un grand rôle. Ces préoccupations sont bien inutiles, comme le montrent d'une part la simplicité de la vie que menait Jésus le Christ, d'autre part le conseil qu'il nous a donné: "Ne vous mettez pas en souci, pour votre vie, de ce que vous mangerez" (Luc 12:22).

Traitant ce sujet, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 389): "Nos théories diététiques admettent d'abord que la nourriture entretient la vie de l'homme, et opinent ensuite sur la certitude que la nourriture peut tuer l'homme. Ce faux raisonnement est censuré dans l'Ecriture par les métaphores concernant la fontaine et sa source, l'arbre et son fruit, et le royaume divisé contre lui-même." En outre, à la page 388 du même livre, l'auteur déclare: "Le fait est que la nourriture n'affecte pas la Vie absolue de l'homme, et ceci devient évident en soi lorsque nous apprenons que Dieu est notre Vie."

Les appétits se punissent parce qu'ils indiquent une attitude mentale dominée par les sens; et plus on attache d'importance aux valeurs nutritives, plus on compte sur la matière, ce qui à son tour tend à produire la crainte. Penser constamment à la matière, lui attribuer du pouvoir et de l'intelligence, c'est nier la suprématie de Dieu, de l'Esprit.

En examinant les Ecritures, nous remarquons ceci: les maux que Jésus guérissait, il ne les attribuait jamais à autre chose qu'à la crainte ou à des croyances au mal — des "démons," selon le terme biblique. Il déclara que ceux qui cherchaient premièrement le royaume des cieux auraient tout ce qu'il leur faut sur le plan humain. Pour surmonter les effets physiques de la crucifixion, Jésus n'eut recours qu'aux méthodes mentales; il prouva qu'elle est puissante la confiance en Dieu, la compréhension spirituelle de l'Etre suprême. Ce fut l'Esprit, non la matière, qui soutint le Maître, le guérit, le réconforta, le fortifia.

♦ ♦ ♦

Le Scientiste Chrétien apprend que le sage doit se défendre contre les erreurs de tout genre, qu'elles s'expriment en paroles ou simplement en pensée; il sait qu'en agissant ainsi, il travaille non seulement dans son propre intérêt, mais dans celui de l'humanité, car il aide à chasser de la conscience humaine la crainte et l'erreur. Pour se défendre, il commence par s'assurer que dans sa propre pensée, il n'attribue pas de pouvoir à la matière; puis il rejette les craintes et les croyances nuisibles qu'expriment d'autres personnes. Il s'efforce d'apprendre à mieux connaître Dieu et le rapport par lequel l'homme Lui est uni. Il se rend compte que le gouvernement, la loi, l'ordre réels procèdent de la grande Cause première; que le fonctionnement harmonieux est non pas une loi matérielle de la chair, mais une loi de l'Entendement divin. Il affirme ces vérités jusqu'à ce qu'elles fassent partie intégrante de son penser, qu'elles lui deviennent naturelles et se présentent pour ainsi dire spontanément. Il peut voir que cette méthode est sage, car il se trouve être beaucoup moins sensible aux suggestions de maladie qu'il ne l'était autrefois.

A mesure qu'on progresse dans la compréhension spirituelle, on s'appuie toujours moins sur les choses matérielles. Aussi, lorsqu'on étudie sérieusement la Science Chrétienne, on constate que les besoins et les désirs se simplifient de plus en plus. Ayant appris en Science Chrétienne que le sens humain de vie dans la matière ou la chair est un faux concept de l'existence, le disciple emploie toute son énergie à vaincre ce concept erroné. L'homme créé à l'image, à la ressemblance de Dieu, n'est pas un agrégat de matière; c'est l'expression individuelle de l'Entendement, de Dieu. Il est impossible de voir ou de connaître matériellement soit Dieu soit l'homme spirituel. Comme le dit Paul, les choses de l'Esprit "se discernent spirituellement."

♦ ♦ ♦

Le Christ Jésus vint nous montrer la voie par laquelle on sort de la matière. Tout en frayant à d'autres le chemin, il résolvait aussi son problème à lui. Lorsqu'il eut achevé sa mission terrestre et que sa pensée eut atteint les cimes spirituelles qui lui permirent d'abandonner complètement le sens matériel de l'existence, il disparut aux yeux des hommes. Concernant cette sublime réalisation, Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, pp. 313, 314): "Pour montrer que sa propre substance était Esprit et que le corps n'était pas plus parfait à cause de la mort, et non moins matériel jusqu'à l'ascension (son exaltation spirituelle plus avancée), Jésus attendit que le sens mortel ou charnel eût abandonné la croyance à la substance-matière et que le sens spirituel eût éteint tout désir terrestre. Il trouva ainsi l'Ego éternel, et prouva que lui et le Père étaient inséparables en tant que Dieu et Son reflet ou homme spirituel."

Dans la Bible, l'histoire des Israélites qui traversaient le désert peut nous fournir plusieurs excellentes leçons. Au cours de ces quarante années, malgré le doute qui les assaillit à bien des reprises, ils eurent tout ce qui leur était humainement nécessaire. Ils durent faire preuve de confiance, obéir à Dieu; et quand ils se montraient indociles, ils ne tardaient pas à se trouver dans la détresse.

Ce dont l'humanité a le plus besoin, c'est de mettre sa confiance en Dieu, d'obéir davantage à la loi divine; ceci élèverait certainement beaucoup le niveau général de la santé. Développer les muscles et négliger le moral, avoir confiance en la matière et ne pas penser à l'Esprit, cela ne saurait établir chez l'homme la conscience permanente de la santé. Seul le sens spirituel produit ce résultat, comme le fit voir Jésus lorsqu'il dit: "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien. Les paroles que je vous ai dites sont esprit et vie" (Jean 6:63).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Stop on the Trade Routes of the World

ON THE EXTREMITY of a small forked peninsula where Darwin stands, dense jungle headlands drop a sheer eighty feet to the rocks of the sea, where chartreuse sunlight streaks the deeper green. Along curved beaches tall coconuts reflect the sunlight like juggler's knives. Against bamboo lattices, yellowed with sun and rain, the painted poincianas glow, the dragon-limbed frangipani crowned with creamy perfumed flowers, lanterns of cassia, leopard crotans, trailing purple bougainvillaea, golden bells of allamanda, tasseled hibiscus, deep crimson clusters of quisqualis, the Japanese jasmine that changes color at dusk. . . .

In the harbor, beneath high-piled cumulus clouds, the tropic tide rushes in and out. Whole beaches move before your eyes, with flocks of gray sandpipers and the crawling of a million hermit crabs. From every lily pool rises the vibrant sound of frogs; in the bush foliage, alive with butterflies, finches and parakeets of brilliant plumage flutter, restless and watchful as the bright-eyed mottled lizards.

Such is the fantastic background for the strange life of Darwin, solitary jewel of the black man's country, an alien in Australia. Its population of about two thousand represents some forty-three races, and various mixtures thereof, and has complexions ranging from gun metal to old ivory. There are government officials, immaculate in white; Larrakeahs and Wargaits, their skins gleaming like black satin, riding bicycles about under the banyan trees; Chinese ladies with pantaloons and blue umbrellas; swarthy Filipinos, fuzzy-wigged Fijians, and grave, fair-haired Attic beauties that remind you of Helen of Troy. . . .

The Saturday-afternoon football matches bring in spectators who speak twenty-five recognized languages and natives who speak all the unrecognized languages from Cocos Island to Thursday Island. In Darwin they play cricket in winter and football in summer, because it is cooler then. . . .

From the spectacular sunrise, through the sunny day, to the glamour of the tropical sunset along the headlands and the rising of the white moon over the silver harbor and the black pearling ships, the busy life of the tiny metropolis goes on until the last reedy notes of a Chinese flute have died away in the night.

On the shore of Fannie Bay stands a modest stone monument that Darwin erected to the memory of Ross Smith. It was Ross Smith that made Darwin Australia's first airport. More than twenty years ago the entire population of the town stood on the beach to watch the sky for the plane that was to make the tiny tropical settlement one of the world's important airports. There have been many since then. . . .

Planes became a familiar sight in Darwin. When a plane was expected a blackfellow was sent up a pole to watch for it. As the plane came over, the entire town rushed out to meet it. The prisoners were released from the jail to chase the goats and an old white horse off the airfield so the plane could land. The machines were left to soak in the heavy night dew and scorch in a blazing sun. But now there are hangars and modern workshops and oil tanks and all the equipment a modern airport needs. At last Darwin is a stop on the trade routes of the world.

—From "Australian Frontier," by ENESTINE HILL. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

April

Winter has taken its last sleep;
Its shuddering nights and long-drawn winds
Move off with the ghosts of deep snows,
While new, warm winds ride in
With the first quiet morning
To push aside damp leaves,
To lift the thin, chill shadows.
Pale sunlight softly sounds
The new, wet green of earth.

CATHERINE LAWRENCE

All Different With a Basic Likeness

AMERICA IS A land of extremes and sharp contrasts and sheer beauty. It is a land of mountain ranges reaching into the skies, of rolling green hills, of sun-scorched deserts and mighty roaring rivers. It is a land where blizzards wrap their icy whiteness around the Maine Woods, the Great Lakes, the Black Hills of Dakota. It is a land of warm spring days when all the earth comes alive and blossoms hang deep on the trees in Colorado, Virginia, and Massachusetts. It is a land of droughts and shriveling heat. The kind of heat that makes the highways fade into mirages in Oklahoma, Texas, and Arizona. And it is a land of hazy, russet autumns in Vermont, Minnesota, and Wyoming.

America is a land of people. People of all colors, and from all the other lands on earth. . . .

This being true, the sceptic may ask, "How can there be harmony in such a country? How can Democracy work?" We may answer by pointing to the hundreds of towns and villages that make America, where all these diverse elements are merged into homogeneous units and where all are members one of another. These towns and villages are in Wisconsin, Idaho, Tennessee, New York, and Kansas. Some lie on the dusty, wind-swept plains, some are smoky, soot-covered industrial towns, and some are white and glistening little cities like those lying near the Mexican border. It cannot be said that any one of these towns is a typical American town, for, strictly speaking, a typical American town does not exist. They are all different. The topography, the climate, the resources of each, determine to a large extent the life of the town: how its people live. Yet, so unlike in these respects, all of them are basically the same. . . . All of them have a way of life—a life of freedom and liberty.

—From "This Is America," by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and FRANCES COOKE MACGREGOR. (New York: Putnam.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

A TRUE WATCH

The weekly reading of the Christian Science Sentinel encourages vigilance, in accordance with its motto, "What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH." (Mark 13:37.) In addition to inspiring articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, the *Sentinel* carries news and information of the Christian Science movement, such replies to criticisms in the world press, announcement of church dedications, and News of Interest, Sunday School Notes, Bible Notes, and "Signs of the Times." Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. May be ordered from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Other Christian Science Periodicals

founded by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
Published monthly; includes official directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers and Nurses. One year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
French or German editions published monthly; price for each, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch or Braille editions issued quarterly; price for each, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper, published daily except Sunday; price, $12.00 a year; single copy, 5c.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 8 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for which I enclose $1.00.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE .....

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section Section

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1943

A** .. 9

Intimate Message: Washington

New Weapons ..... *By William H. Stringer*

You can write off the old Nazi myth of superiority in guns, armor and "secret weapons." The battle in Tunisia is showing who has the best guns and tanks; and military men are saying—and proving—that if any new "secret weapons" are suddenly unleashed against the enemy, it more than likely will be the United Nations that launch the surprise.

The "bazooka," from which the wraps of secrecy were removed this week, is the latest, the most incredible, proof. It follows the 105-mm. tank destroyer, the 155-mm. long-range gun, the helicopter for which the army has just placed a big order, the explosive which is one-third more powerful than TNT—and other devices so secret that they may not even be hinted at.

Chatting with newspapermen at the Chester Tank Depot the other day, Brig. Gen. John K. Christmas, head of the Tank Automotive Center in Detroit, remarked that "the German vehicles captured and under investigation by us—and we have plenty of captured German stuff—do not exhibit anything that makes for superiority."

Remember the celebrated German 88-mm. anti-tank-antiaircraft gun which destroyed a vast number of British Lieut. Gen. Neil Ritchie's tanks in Libya last summer? That gun, according to Brig. Gen. Julian S. Hatcher, Chief of Ordnance Field Service, was old stuff in 1941. It just happened that the Germans set a clever trap and baited it well. Of course, it's always vital to use equipment with efficiency and finesse, but when both the equipment and the know-how are ace high on the Allied side, well, that factor helps to explain why General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is not doing so well in Tunisia today.

Germans' "Secret"

The Nazi propaganda machine used to boast long and loudly about their "secret weapons" in the early days of the war. A secret weapon, they hinted, had captured that strong Belgian rampart, Fort Eben Emanuel. Actually, there was no secret weapon. Air-borne troops which had long practiced on a duplicate fortress landed within the walls, attacked the Belgians from the inside where the enemy wasn't supposed to appear and where no guns pointed, and forced a quick capitulation.

The Germans could have done a better job with the Bazooka. This weapon, about which the Army is still not saying too much, is unbelievable. Handled by two men, one to load and the other to aim and fire, it might have come straight out of the comic-strip adventures of "Buck Rogers of the 21st Century."

The Army is speaking mildly when it says tank-hunting parties or raiding groups are expected to find the Bazooka "effective" against pillbox fortifications and tanks. The already twice-told tale of "one American soldier and his Bazooka" bears repeating if only to give a hint of what is in store for Hitler. An American landing company in North Africa was having difficulty with a small but strong fort. A lone soldier waded ashore and with one shot from his Bazooka, so the story goes, effected the surrender of the pillbox. The indication is that he blasted it out of any further usefulness—with one shot!

The Bazooka fires an incredible projectile which, according to Army sources, will penetrate the armor of any enemy tank yet encountered and will drive through brick walls or rock masonry with a blasting result. Most unbelievable of all, the projectile has the effect of shattering cast steels and such material as bridge girders and railroad rails.

No wonder an American officer in Tunisia, viewing recent American guns, recently laid down the dictum that "one gun is worth four tanks" and went on to declare "the tank is doomed." Before long and song of the Bazooka, now in mass production and being supplied to both American and Allied forces, will be heard on all fronts.

Additional Encouragement

But this is only the latest of a list of mechanisms which encouragingly indicate that the Army Ordnance Department does not think its job done when it merely approximates last-year German weapons.

When the British at El Alamein came up with cannon that were masters of the German tanks, these high velocity, flat-trajectory tank-destroyers mounted on tractor treads made the old horse-drawn artillery of World War I seem as archaic as the muzzle-loaders of Napoleon's time. Then, two weeks ago, the British let out another closely guarded secret: that Hurricane fighter planes had been fitted with cannon heavy enough to pierce German tank armor. Two weeks before that the United States Army announced its production order for a batch of helicopters—those vertically-ascending aircraft which can hover with ease and land on a dime.

The Army expects these will be useful for liaison and messenger work behind combat lines, for rescuing aviators from jungles and moving personnel from inaccessible places, and for antisubmarine convoy work.

So the march of new war weapons goes on, and it is a march which dares not slacken. The Germans doubtless have already captured a few Bazookas, and it is axiomatic that as soon as an opposing force learns of new devices he builds counter-devices—or imitates the innovation. When tanks appear with heavier armor, guns are stepped up to pierce the armor, then armor is increased to stop the guns, and so it goes. But the evidence today is that, after long months of weapon inferiority, the Allies have decisively seized the initiative. In the light of dwindling German production resources, the Allies are not likely to lose it.

The Country Speaks: Miami

School for Sub Chasers ..... *By Charles W. E. Morris*

From the vantage point of the flying bridge of the PC boat we watched Miami's skyline drop astern as our ship nosed out into the Gulf Stream. The cruise was in the nature of a graduation for the crew, a climax to their weeks of hard training at Miami's Sub Chaser School. Here they had learned the tricks of combating submarines under the stimulus of constant danger in waters where U-boats lurk, and where battle practice has more than once flared into the real thing.

We noticed that off our starboard bow two smaller sub chasers were showing white water and soon our own ship was putting up a lively performance.

We were joined by three drenched officers from the lower deck, but had short-lived rejoicing in our own sanctuary for the next comber reduced one more lieutenant and this correspondent to the same condition. For the rest of the trip, it was a case of hang on and take it.

* * *

General quarters sounded and in a jiffy the crew members in bulky life jackets were manning battle stations. Shells were passed from the ready boxes and, amid drenching spray, gunners on the main armament trained their pieces at a spot off the starboard bow. At the same time, vicious muzzles of antiaircraft guns were trained skyward.

A youngster wearing a telephone headset grinned and braced himself on the lurching deck. At a command from the gunnery lieutenant, he relayed a message to the bridge. Back came the target designation—"enemy torpedo bomber." Perhaps it was the bomber that had roared overhead only a few minutes before.

With a staccato snarl, the first gun opened fire, followed by another almost before the sound had died away. Following the burst of firing, we noticed the increased tempo of the engines and the wake that was boiling from our stern. Obviously we were about to simulate an attack on a submarine, or else the detectors had picked up a real quarry.

At a signal from the skipper, the Y guns crashed and to port and starboard ash cans descended in a wide arc. Seconds later the dull thud of the explosions could be felt, then two huge geysers of water spouted skyward. Men already were reloading the Y guns and readying the releases on two rows of depth charges in the stern racks.

Swinging in a wide circle, the skipper brought the ship into position for another run over the suspected area. Another thud betokened the release of an ash can and from a point astern a mighty column of water mushroomed skyward with the blast of 300 pounds of explosive.

A gun af the main armament fired on a floating target which had been dropped overboard, but the resulting splash was wide of the mark. Another shell went wide, then two good bracketing shots followed by several near misses showed that the crew were getting the range.

Several salvos followed as the guns pressed home the attack. Then came the order to cease firing and immediately the antiaircraft crews readied their guns for action. It was obvious that a keen rivalry existed between the gun crews, and the youngster wearing the headphones winked at a gunner while he waited the lieutenant's word to fire. His "Go get him, Joe," was almost drowned in the vicious chatter of the quickfirer but even with the deck heaving under him Joe was doing himself proud. His tracers were pouring in around the target with devastating accuracy.

It was the kind of shooting that would have spelled disaster for a submarine caught on the surface. Quickly in rotation the other gun crews brought their fire to bear on the bobbing target as the ship maneuvered into position.

* * *

Some hours later, and ashore once again, it was easy to appreciate the magnitude of the task that has been accomplished since the Navy took over Miami's dock and harbor facilities and established its Sub Chaser School. Here under the leadership of Commander E. F. McDaniel, veteran submarine hunter in the North Atlantic, crews are trained in the latest methods of hunting undersea raiders. There are no Kid gloves worn in the Sub Chaser School. Its type of fighting is a knock-down, drag-out affair with no holds barred. Its officers know that their foe is a stealthy cold-blooded killer. The crews that man the lean, gray PC boats already have proved their mettle, and no one who has seen them in action can doubt their ability to strike swift, lethal blows against the marauders that lurk beneath the waves.

To Change the Subject:

Manhattan the Great ..... *By Laura Haddock*

There's a saying that used to be more current than it is today, to the effect that every man had two home towns, his own and Paris. How true that ever was, I don't know. For my part, I never went to Paris often enough to feel very familiar with it, though I suppose thousands of people must have. But I know what the aphorism means, because that's how I feel about New York.

When I was very young and had traveled none at all, I looked on New York as Mecca. Some day I would go there. It took me a long time, but at last I saved enough out of an infinitesimal salary for one glorious week end. Its memory is vivid even now. Nothing ever came up to that first visit, and through it I moved in a rosy cloud of excitement and wonder. Manhattan didn't let me down once, and it hasn't in all the years and all the trips since then.

Today I visit New York much in the same spirit as one would take a refresher course in the skills. I go there to reassure myself of broad horizons.

Impertinent Hats

New York perennially reminds me that one can be daring about all sorts of things. In New York a woman can wear impertinent hats without feeling silly. She can flaunt clever combinations of colors without being conspicuous. And why? Because all the other women she sees are doing it, too. It is the dull that becomes conspicuous on Fifth Avenue.

New York is the hurryingest city in the world, they say. Yet if one wants to saunter while the rest of the population is staging a rush-hour, or stand stock-still in the middle of a teeming sidewalk, it's perfectly all right with New Yorkers. They merely make a path around you. No one stares or pays you the slightest attention. Everyone is superbly concerned with his own business.

The open-mouthed tourist, the butt of numberless jokes in every other city in the country, is simply unnoticed in Manhattan. He may stand for minutes at a stretch, with his head tilted back and his incredulous gaze fixed on the topmost projections of Radio City, and as far as I know, no one will even look at him.

To one who comes from conservative New England, this is nothing short of marvelous. Of course, not everyone likes this sort of treatment. Some find it unfriendly and cold. But to me it breathes of freedom.

Moreover, I think there's nothing more fascinating to listen to than the speech of Manhattan. In fact, I make excuses to ask directions from the police just so I can hear their answers. The first time I got directed by one of them to "Toity-toid Street" I went about the rest of the day, muttering the phrase and the accent over to myself, the way some people hum a bar of music over and over again.

No Fuss About It

As for the subways, the enormous platforms are always longer than I remember they were from the last time. And I applaud the way the train comes rushing in at top speed, the doors open, people immediately issue forth, and bang! the doors close and the train is off. No fuss about it. They come in and they go out, and that's that, and you have to step lively or you'll miss the whole thing and have to wait for the next train. Of course, it leaves you little time for meditation, or even, I might add, for breath, but I suppose the powers who arranged the process figured a subway platform was a place for getting on and off subway trains and nothing more.

But no one can really tell you about New York. You have to go there to know what the talk is all about. You have to walk down its cavernous streets, mingle with the whirling heterogeneous life around Times Square, feel the great city's length and breadth and height, sense its splurging abundance, before you can even come close to comprehending New York. Even then it may take several visits before the place does more than exhaust your powers of credulity.

American Olive Oil Industry Shares in War Boom

California olive culture now on sound basis after long period of experimental methods.

By C. K. Priest
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Balboa, Calif.

With sea roads from the East closed to all but the essentials of victory, the United States is now turning to its own West as never before for the historic olive that has graced both tables and literature since civilization began.

Imports from Spain, Italy, and Algeria, as well as from Palestine and Greece, have long been shut off by prevailing world conditions. But the olive branch of peace is also symbolic of plenty, and California is doing its part to increase an already notable production to the point of abundance. The return of world peace may find the United States independent of foreign oil and fruit.

There are more than a million olive trees of bearing age in the State. The exact figure was 1,083,266 in the 1940 census when these trees were distributed in orchards of varying extent on 4,816 farms and ranches. As far back as 1938, California produced a million gallons of olive oil in a year, in addition to more than a half-million cases of canned ripe olives. There is also a sizable reserve of trees not yet of bearing age which was estimated at 52,272 in 1940.

It is fitting that the importance of this olive industry should be recognized in wartime for there is an ancient and widely quoted, although scientifically unsupported, tradition that the olive tree thrives best in adversity.

Now on Sound Basis

In the "boom" days of an earlier California promoters seized upon this classic example of wishful thinking—it was voiced by Pliny—and thousands of trees were planted on arid hillsides, with resultant crop failures that proved a serious setback to the infant industry. The olive will grow, it is true, under conditions of drought and poor soil fatal to other fruit trees, but it will not yield an economically worth-while crop.

Separation of fact from fiction eventually placed California olive culture on a sound basis. It was found that good air and water drainage were requisites in orchard sites, and that the soil must be equal in fertility to that used for other fruit trees. Lack of water retards growth of the olive, while abundance of water encourages luxuriant branching at the sacrifice of fruit, and control through irrigation has offered the most uniformly satisfactory middle path.

The olives are borne only on the branch growth of the previous year and never twice in the same place, a characteristic that makes careful pruning a necessity and its practice an art, especially since the tree is not considered to have reached its full bearing capacity until it is 30 years old.

Longevity is proverbial. In Palestine there are trees dating back to the beginning of the Christian era, and the fruitful life of the olive is measured in centuries rather than years. Unlike the date, which has no branches and soars eventually to heights where harvesting is an expensive aerial venture, the olive can be cut back again and again to keep its fruiting branches within the reach of harvesters. In practice, a low tree, open crowned to permit sunlight to reach the leafy interior, is the goal of growers.

Long and Fruitful History

The olive had centuries of fruitful history behind it when the first shoots were brought to California and planted in the mission garden at San Diego 174 years ago. It is inseparably connected with the Holy Land and the Biblical story. In the so-called "golden days" when the Roman empire was at its height of material prosperity, the then popular maxim, "Wine within and oil without," was almost a slogan, and to be "well oiled" was evidence of material success. There is room for speculation that the common American slang expression attributing wealth in worldly goods to the "well heeled" may trace back through the French word for oil—"huile"—to the copious anointing of some smug Roman Senator.

The beginning of the olive in California, however, was humble. The first shoots traveled from Italy and Spain to Mexico, and from Mexico to the mission gardens of the then Alta California. The original planting at San Diego in 1769 was the stock for all the olives planted in the State until about 1880 and is rightly considered the parent of the present "Mission" variety. In more recent years, however, practically all the commercial varieties grown abroad have been introduced into California.

Preparation for the Table

In the last two decades, which have marked the commercial development of the American olive industry, three roughly defined centers of culture have been established in California; in the lower San Joaquin Valley, in the Sacramento-Oroville-Corning area, and in Los Angeles and San Diego counties. One of the largest olive processing plants in the world is in the San Fernando Valley at Los Angeles.

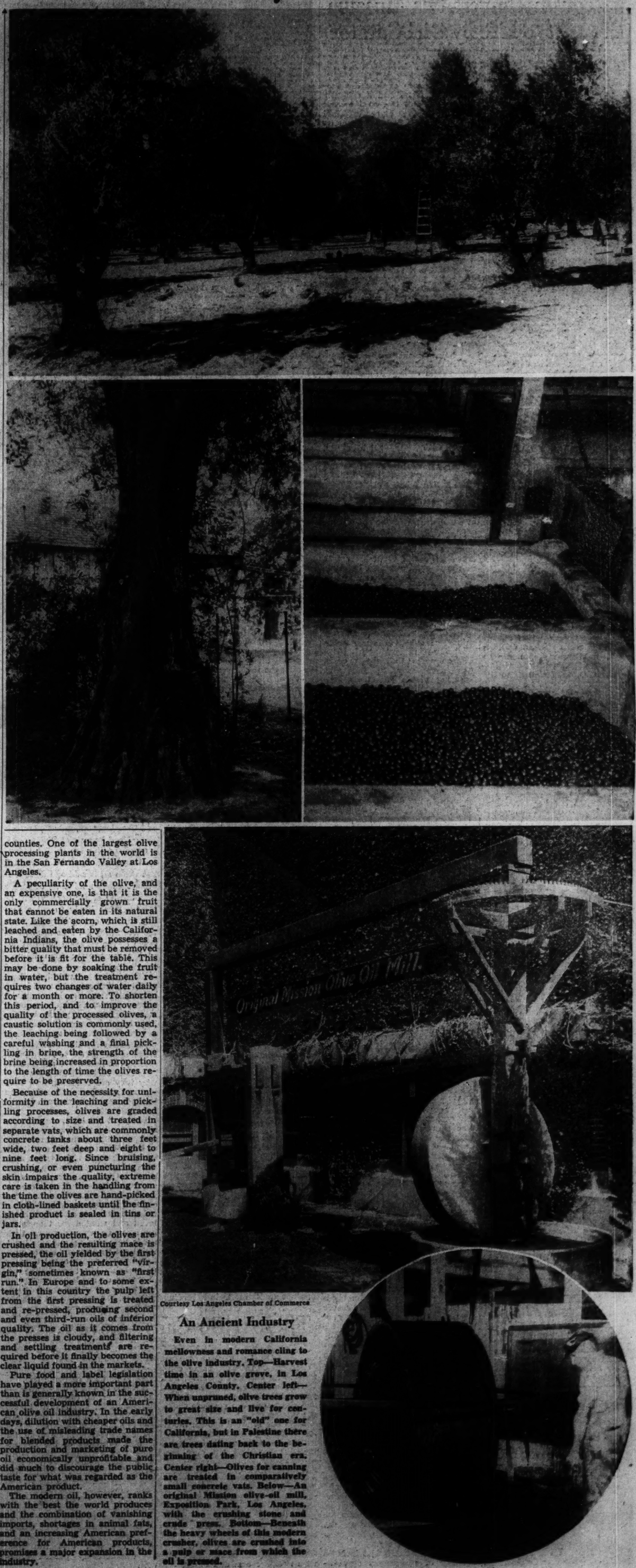
A peculiarity of the olive, and an expensive one, is that it is the only commercially grown fruit that cannot be eaten in its natural state. Like the acorn, which is still leached and eaten by the California Indians, the olive possesses a bitter quality that must be removed before it is fit for the table. This may be done by soaking the fruit in water, but the treatment requires two changes of water daily for a month or more. To shorten this period, and to improve the quality of the processed olives, a caustic solution is commonly used, the leaching being followed by a careful washing and a final pickling in brine, the strength of the brine being increased in proportion to the length of time the olives require to be preserved.

Because of the necessity for uniformity in the leaching and pickling processes, olives are graded according to size and treated in separate vats, which are commonly concrete tanks about three feet wide, two feet deep and eight to nine feet long. Since bruising, crushing, or even puncturing the skin impairs the quality, extreme care is taken in the handling from the time the olives are hand-picked in cloth-lined baskets until the finished product is sealed in tins or jars.

In oil production, the olives are crushed and the resulting mace is pressed, the oil yielded by the first pressing being the preferred "virgin," sometimes known as "first run." In Europe and to some extent in this country the pulp left from the first pressing is treated and re-pressed, producing second and even third-run oils of inferior quality. The oil as it comes from the presses is cloudy, and filtering and settling treatments are required before it finally becomes the clear liquid found in the markets.

Pure food and label legislation have played a more important part than is generally known in the successful development of an American olive oil industry. In the early days, dilution with cheaper oils and the use of misleading trade names for blended products made the production and marketing of pure oil economically unprofitable and did much to discourage the public taste for what was regarded as the American product.

The modern oil, however, ranks with the best the world produces and the combination of vanishing imports, shortages in animal fats, and an increasing American preference for American products, promises a major expansion in the industry.



Courtesy Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

An Ancient Industry

Even in modern California mellowness and romance cling to the olive industry. Top—Harvest time in an olive grove, in Los Angeles County. Center left—When unpruned, olive trees grow to great size and live for centuries. This is an "old" one for California, but in Palestine there are trees dating back to the beginning of the Christian era. Center right—Olives for canning are treated in comparatively small concrete vats. Below—An original Mission olive-oil mill, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, with the crushing stone and crude press. Bottom—Beneath the heavy wheels of this modern crusher, olives are crushed into a pulp or mace from which the oil is pressed.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Wisconsin University's Museum Brought to Life by Girl Curator

By Walter Steigleman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

An assignment as a cub reporter on the home town paper and strange rock formations on the outskirts of that same town led Marvel Ings into one of the most unusual jobs held by an American woman.

As a geologist went painstakingly through a technical talk before a service club in Antigo, a northern Wisconsin town of 8,500, he may have sensed that his audience was not too interested, but he could not have known that he was launching the newspaper reporter covering it on a novel career other than journalism.

Fresh from high school, Miss Ings was covering the talk as one of her first assignments. Some of the rock formations he was describing were similar to those on the fringe of Antigo. Fired by curiosity, she turned in her story and then hiked out to inspect the outcrop. The formations, heretofore just rocks to her, now took on new significance, and she determined to learn more about geology, which she was discovering for the first time.

"I still believed a reporter in a small city did not need a college degree, but I realized that to learn more about geology I had to go to school," she says about the incident. "At the University of Wisconsin in Madison I enrolled in journalism, but selected geology courses for my science requirements. To pay my expenses, I obtained a job at the central offices of a group of country newspapers and continued to work there after graduation in 1938, for journalism was to be my career—geology my hobby."

Unexpected Change

Her switch from journalism came unexpectedly. A member of the university geology staff left, and the curator of the geological museum was appointed to the teaching staff. The chairman of the geology department, looking for a new curator, sought a man who could write, who had a knowledge of geological vocabulary, and one who had the imagination needed to develop and construct exhibits and to build the museum into an institution that would be useful to the whole state as well as to the university.

A member of the department suggested Miss Ings. The staff had a good laugh at the thought of a woman becoming curator of a geological museum. But candidates with the proper requisites were few and, vexed at the time it was taking to fill the vacancy, the department finally decided, not too enthusiastically, to give Miss Ings a trial, the first woman chosen for the job in the 100-year history of the institution.

That was three years ago. Today Miss Ings is perhaps the only woman in a full-time job as curator of a geological museum. The museum is no longer just a university laboratory, for its services have been extended to the schools and general public over a wide area.

Her newspaper friends who jokingly bade Miss Ings good-bye because she was retiring from her profession are now amazed to see how she has combined geology with journalism and made the museum known in many states. The general public daily contributes to the number of visitors, an unusual recognition for a university museum. Public schools from every section of the state send classes to inspect the museum; teachers are finding a regular place in their courses for museum publications which are written in a language pupils can understand.

Lower grades are not neglected, for Miss Ings has fashioned the story of geology into little skits and articles that read like bedtime stories so that the six- and seven-year-olds can grasp the underlying principles of it and laugh, too, as they learn about Sammy Saber-Tooth, the tiger, or Rhamphorhynchus, the lizard, who learned to fly from the dinosaur's back.

Men Have Misgivings

Miss Ings' startling conception of what a geology museum should do at first drew amazement and then misgivings from the departmental staff. Within a month after her appointment, some members were ruefully concluding that they may have been a little too hasty in giving the job to a woman.

Miss Ings found the huge museum was ill-lighted, dusty and stuffy. Practically its only visitors were university geology students sent there on class assignments to study the various exhibits.

"The day I took over the curatorship, a single-handed bombing of the Berchtesgaden would have looked simple to me," she says in recalling her first month on the job. "Fascinated by geology and with a woman's eye for color, or at least a little color, the museum to me looked more like a morgue than an invitation to explore the prehistoric world. I had a typically female thought, too, as I took it over, that the place certainly looked as if it had been run by men for 100 years.

"I moved out half the exhibits and cleaned up the rest, modernized the labels so they didn't read like a Latin dictionary, made the displays tell stories, invited public school teachers to bring their classes, gave lectures before various state organizations—and wrote and wrote. I wrote features on the museum, scores of them, and I am still writing."

One of Miss Ings' first ideas was to have a story hour for children every Saturday morning. With the reckless imagination she had developed from newspaper work, she announced the first story hour. Then she canvassed all available sources and for the first time realized that the type of story she wanted just hadn't been written. So she did the only thing she could think of—wrote one herself.

Prehistoric "Thrillers"

The next morning more than 100 school children sat as interested as if they were watching a western movie while she told them "Giants-of-the-Seas," the story of Queen Mother Granite, who wanted one of her sons to rule after she was gone, the sons being the great geological systems, Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian. One by one the sons took turns ruling until they became arrogant and boastful and were called home by the Queen. The animals they left sleeping in the mud became fossils.

The tale was such a success that at the next story hour the attendance was nearly doubled. Teachers in other parts of the state heard about the Saturday children's hour and requested copies of the story. To satisfy demands from teachers, Miss Ings wrote 11 other stories tracing geological history in popular language. Last spring, Miss Ings turned out a series of stories about the Geologist Detective, who discovered all types of rocks. Now she is busy with a series about seaweeds which grew into giant ferns and Lepidodendron trees that made coals, then gave way to the first flowering plants and trees that made the petrified forests and finally emerged into the trees of today.

With a flair for the dramatic, Miss Ings was not satisfied with mere stories but tried her hand at writing plays. Now Johnny Mammal and Tyrannosaurus Rex, the dinosaur, Archie, the early bird, Tommy True Dog, and Timmy Titanothere are frolicking about the stages of schools to the great delight of children who are learning geology.

Hundreds of copies of these stories and plays have been sent to schools and the demand still grows. Along with them, Miss Ings has developed a service to send various specimens to schools to build up their local museums. And to supplement this service, she writes scripts for the university's two radio stations.

Department members, who first viewed her work with skepticism, now have become so impressed with her success that they have prevailed upon her to assist with the editing of two international geological journals. Many a noted authority in geological fields sees his article come back from Miss Ings with a notation to "put it in English."

But writing is not the principal part of Miss Ings' job, although it is the task she likes best. Specimens must be labeled and catalogued, a tedious job which Miss Ings' imagination makes easy because identifying specimens and learning the part they play in the science of geology is a game to her with a never-ending thrill.

University of Wisconsin Photographic Laboratory

Top picture shows three pupils inspecting a made-to-scale replica of famous volcano on Martinique which, at the press of a button, flares up and shoots hot lava from the crater; below, Miss Marvel Ings, who is responsible for such exhibits, is seen arranging a mineral display, labeled for the layman, at the Geological Museum of the University of Wisconsin, where she is curator.

Four 'Securities' Essential to Children's Well-Being

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 25

Editor's note: Miss Eileen L. Younghusband, Justice of the Peace, who writes today's article, is chairman of a Juvenile Court, Training and Public Relations Officer of the National Association of Girls' Clubs, and Organizer and Director of a social welfare course for women of the Allied countries, in London, to train them for duties in the devastated countries.

By Eileen L. Younghusband, J. P.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The conditions of a world fit for children to live in are very easy to write about but immensely difficult to achieve. The Save the Children Fund has just published a little book, "Children in Bondage," which gives a terrible picture of a world in which children cannot survive in the occupied countries of Europe. It is easy enough to invert that picture and see the four securities that children need:

(1) Security from social calamity—the greatest is war.
(2) Economic security.
(3) Social security—a stable, well-integrated environment.
(4) Security of family relationships.

Everyone can fill out those securities according to his fancy. They are only a blueprint for the world we want to build, but let's see just what they involve. Freedom from social calamity comes first because the tempest of war can and does destroy everything else we have built up, institutions and also families and homes.

The second security is economic security. Over the course of years, just as many children's lives are stunted and ruined by poverty as by war. In the century of the common man, there must be no bogey of unemployment; no mothers struggling to still their children's hunger on an unemployment dole; no anxious waiting until Tommy is old enough to leave school because the labor market has plenty of demand for child labor and his small wage will just make the difference between bread and margarine and leaky boots, and that bit of extra which means a good dinner on Sunday and the rent paid up. In short, there must be for every family freedom from want, whatever the cause.

The third—social or environmental security—means those obvious things (which are yet unattained even by the richest countries in the world), food, fresh air, sunshine and plenty of space for activity and for that delight in nature which is inborn in all children. Also the right kind of house to live in, and this is more difficult because many adults prefer apartment houses, but we have not yet designed these so that they give children the chance they need to run, to make a noise, to play in safety.

This social security also includes equality of educational opportunity; seeing that every child starts fair in the race and only differentiating later according to needs and abilities, not according to father's bank balance or mother's need that Tommy earn quickly.

Surely we must start off with nursery schools for children from two or three years old till seven. Here they will develop balance of body and mind, will explore this fascinating world and enter into the realm of imagination through story telling, and the worlds of music and visual art. They will learn social living in the little community of the nursery school.

It is taken for granted that all children should be educated in the same schools; that no one should leave before 16; that everyone should have a chance of a college, technical or art education if he has the necessary ability to profit from it. The curriculum should be closely integrated with the life of society. There must be many different types of schools for physically and mentally handicapped, for problem children; and country schools and summer camps for children from big industrial cities.

Should Co-operate

Education and industry eye each other as unfriendly rivals in most countries, each struggling for possession of the child. Education, whatever its limitations, is at least disinterested, whereas industry has on the whole cared only for output and little for the welfare of the child. Hence, too long hours of work, heavy weight-lifting, industrial accidents, unhealthy working conditions, monotony, boredom, frequent changes of job and so forth. Surely we can afford an interregnum period, during adolescence, when the boy or girl, who is neither a child nor a grown-up person, belongs wholly neither to education nor to industry, but is partly the concern of both. It would be very easy in such a system to produce gross overstrain in serving two masters, and the whole thing needs careful planning between an education system not so grossly ignorant as that of today about industry, and an industry which regards boys and girls between 16 and 18 as learners, not earners.

Need Industrial Skills

Opportunities for skilled industrial training must be increased, but when all is said and done it is probably only a minority of people who are by either employment or temperament likely to get a real day in, day out satisfaction from the work they do. This means that much of the personal satisfactions of life must come from leisure-time activities. In a well-ordered society, there would be school buildings that could be used in the evenings for dancing, drama, music, games, discussion groups, swimming, boxing, physical training, crafts, carpentry—whatever any group wanted to do.

Education for living should include seeing other countries, too, finding out how other people live, how their social customs grew up, why they are different, how they govern themselves—which leads on to the preparation of youth for the responsibilities of democracy.

Last, but not least, comes security of family relationships. Evacuation problems in Great Britain and studies of problem children everywhere have shown us how vital is this relationship to the child. It is the essential security that he most needs for his normal growth and development. There can be no happy world for children unless they are conscious of being loved and wanted for themselves by someone who answers their needs, both physical and emotional. This need for deep and secure emotional relationships ought to make unthinkable big barrack-like orphanages or soulless reformatory schools for parentless or delinquent children. Wherever at all possible, foster home placement must take the place of even the best-run institution.

In one sense nothing at all revolutionary has been suggested in these four securities, yet think what changes would be needed to achieve them for every child in Chicago and Pittsburgh, London, and Glasgow, Berlin and Tokio, Bombay and Durban!

This is the twenty-fifth of 30 articles.

There'll Be Cans—Covers, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yes, Mrs. America, home canning is an essential industry, and Uncle Sam has made provision for your needs in the matter of jars and rings and even pressure cookers this season.

WPB has released enough metal for more than three billion new covers to supplement the estimated two billion left over and fit for re-use. Zinc lids are banned, but four types of other closures are being made. About 600,000,000 will be self-sealing, three-piece units consisting of rubber ring, flat glass cap and metal screw band. About 2,500,000,000 others will be thin-metal discs for use with metal screw bands.

Also being made are about 150,000,000 one-piece metal caps, some with shoulder seal and others for use with shoulder seal rubber rings to be used like zinc lids.

Millions of a new war-born lid—the thin metal discs—are being manufactured, and called "thrifty lids." These will shortly be available in neighborhood stores.

The new lid is made to fit the 63 mm. openings of the streamlined and simplified glass containers recommended by the government. It makes possible the conversion of commercially packed glass containers, and other jars with the same-sized opening, for household use.

It is wise to start saving now all those metal screw caps that fit the many glass jars, with similar-sized openings, that are used for commercially packed products.

Spring Beckons And We Seek Watercress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The pussy willows are out. Soft as a kitten's ear they hump up the winter brown stalks of the willow bushes and softly proclaim that the year is turning over in its sleep. And that means, there's watercress to be had.

So we don our hiking clothes and rubbers to boot and sally forth for a brook we know. To reach it you have to walk way away from human habitation till you come to the most intriguing path leading off from the dirt road. It's a narrow path, used mostly by rabbits, squirrels, a certain red fox, some equestrians and—us. The trees meet overhead in the most protective way and form a cool green tunnel in the summertime. Off to the right under that big tree are scores of pink-veined lady slippers in their season and at the very base of the beech we found a partridge nest.

Beautiful Birches

A little further on is the loveliest copse of white birches we have ever seen and so far as we can ascertain they shed a delicate epidermis each spring to reveal a snow white covering underneath.

And now we can hear the brook. Perhaps we shouldn't mention it, but we've seen perch lazing around in its lucid depth. We come to a fork in the path and an opening in the woods. The sun is so warm and friendly and the silence so deep we think we are once again in the hushed solitude of the California redwoods.

Quietly we slide and slither down a small hill and pass the place where we often gather great long-stemmed blue violets a bit later in the season, and as we reach the brook we see that the skunk cabbages are unfolding. "Cabbages are beautiful," especially skunk cabbages in the spring.

Following the Brook

The brook has definitely broken winter's hold, though there are still occasional thin ice bridges to cover it in spots. We follow along beside its happy chuckling water as it purls over the stones.

Here we have to cross the old log which for so long has served as a bridge and at the next curve we come to a widening in the brook. We call it the Watercress Pool. And there is the succulent watercress, green as spring, floating under its transparent water frame. Eagerly we kneel to pick a handful and hold its fresh crispiness to our nose.

We get home at teatime and sit before our cheery fireplace and enjoy our watercress sandwiches. The English make them of wafer thin slices of bread generously buttered, covered lightly with prepared mustard and filled to the edges with the delicately flavored watercress. We follow our English friend's direction, and find watercress sandwiches a favorite.

Oh, how we love spring!

Olive Pearson Rice

Rediscovering Our Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Anna has gone—a casualty of the war, a casualty of better jobs and higher wages for all the Annas and of a shrinking income for the likes of us. And so it is that we, like so many other families, have rediscovered our own kitchen, not to mention the business end of the living room, bedrooms, bath.

Nevertheless, out of the welter of dishwashing and bedmaking have come a few satisfactions, not a few shortcuts, and even a little fun. For instance, there was the satisfaction of going through the recipe files and discarding all the complicated recipes; of coming upon old favorites, long forgotten, and putting them back into circulation. There was the fun of having just spoonbread and milk for supper, and of having it as often as we liked. (Our Anna was adamant about spoonbread, never having lived in the South as we had.)

Then there was the fun of rearranging our cupboards and supplies, assembling mixing bowls in juxtaposition to measuring cups, and all the implements of baking in one contiguous area. The spices and flavorings began to hobnob with the raisins and nuts; breakfast cereals began speaking to cocoa. And so meal-getting went more smoothly, especially as we learned about oven dinners and icebox rolls and making an extra amount of piecrust against the day next week when we'd be wanting a lemon pie.

Window With a View

And in the meantime we'd rediscovered the view from the kitchen window, and how the orioles favored the hibiscus, and the hermit thrush the berries of the privet hedge, while the woodpeckers preferred to go up and down and round and round the trunk of the sycamore. We watched the robins in the deodara, and the little brown towhees scurrying in and out among the shrubs.

From another window we could see the schoolchildren going past in friendly twos and threes, the little ones going east to the grade school, and the larger ones going west to the high school. We were rediscovering our neighborhood, and we felt a glow of pride.

Of course there were a few minor chords, like the day the oven door came off the hinges with a bang, and all our frantic telephoning revealed but one fact: the repair shops were 100 per cent in defense work and could no longer be concerned about a broken oven door, with the result that the stove became enmeshed in what resembled the spinnings of a gigantic metal spider. An old gardener eventually rescued the stove and us.

Doing the Dishes

But not even a temperamental oven door could dim the joy of inviting friends to lunch or dinner at almost a moment's notice. And some of our most satisfactory talks came about during the clearing up afterwards. There's something heartwarming about doing the dishes with a friend. And if we chose to leave the dishes for a symphony recording, there was never a qualm about next morning's frowns. Indeed, we were free to leave all the day's dishes for one big orgy of dishwashing whenever it seemed expedient. On such occasions we liked to prop a hymnal above the sink and "make melody in our hearts" while our hands were busy with more mundane matters. Sometimes we substituted serious reading for the hymnal. This worked equally as well with the ironing. Then too, there was always the portable radio whenever the kitchen seemed too much with us. One morning we listened to Lily Pons while we made a pumpkin pie, and on another day while shelling the peas we heard the stirring fighting words of Winston Churchill reporting to his people and to the world on the progress of the Allied cause.

My family never misses a meal, because already the kitchen has emerged from the outer edges and become the hub of the house. And I find myself at one with all the French women who've ever tended a soup kettle, with all the Norwegians who've baked their bread on the hearth, with all the Dutch, the Czechs, the Greeks—in short, with all the women of all the world who've cared for their families while they prayed for peace.

And what is more, I'm rather proud to be taking our Anna's place so that she can get on with her defense job.

J. C. S.

Medal for Help to Koreans Is Presented to Mme. Chiang

By David Lu
Washington Representative of the Central News Agency of China
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30—Korean patriots who have known longer than any other people on the continent of Asia what it means to live under Japanese tyranny presented to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek here a gold medal for her work on behalf of Korean independence, while she was appealing to American labor for unity and more production to speed world freedom.

Toward the end of her five-day stay in this city, Mme. Chiang, wife of China's Generalissimo, spoke to about 2,000 union members in an unscheduled meeting and brought forth enthusiastic shouts with her words:

"Fellow workers . . . I know I am speaking to a cross section of all labor in America, both men and women. What I am going to say to you is meant for every one of the laborers in America.

"Because my own people have suffered and bled for six long years I have a message which I would like to bring you, and that is: unity is strength.

"Production must increase. We must let no dissension no difference of opinion come between us because if we do we will be defeated.

"Do you want to lose this war? [the audience shouted "No"]. You want to win this war. [here came cries of "Yes"]. And so do we. Therefore, let all labor co-operate and increase production. That is my message to you tonight."

On behalf of Mme. Chiang Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Vice-Minister of Information at Chungking, received a Korean delegation at the Palace Hotel who represented 100 members of the Korean colony. The delegation presented Mme. Chiang with a check for $2,000, Chinese currency, to be used in the name of humanity.

U. S.-Britain Choose Bermuda As Refugee Conference Site

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The United States and Great Britain have agreed on Bermuda as the scene of the forthcoming conference on the refugee problem.

The State Department, which made the announcement on March 27, said the date of the meeting would be announced shortly, as well as names of the representatives. The meeting is expected to take place within the next few months.

In proposing the conference to the British Government, Secretary of State Cordell Hull suggested on Feb. 25 that it be held in Ottawa. No reason for the transfer to the Atlantic island was given.

Convinced as to the necessity for inter-governmental relief in behalf of persons fleeing from persecution for religious, racial and political reasons, particularly Jews who have been persecuted by the Hitler regime in Germany, Secretary Hull suggested that the meeting be an informal "preliminary exploration of ways and means." He listed four points for the agenda as follows:

"The refugee problem should not be considered as being confined to persons of any particular race or faith."

"Wheresoever practicable, intergovernmental collaboration should be sought in these times of transportation difficulty, shipping storage, and submarine menace, to the end that arrangements may be determined for temporary asylum for refugees as near as possible to the areas in which those people find themselves at the present time and from which they may be returned to their homelands with the greatest expediency on the termination of hostilities."

"There should, accordingly, be considered plans for the maintenance in neutral countries in Europe of those refugees for whose removal provision may not be made."

"The possibilities for the temporary asylum of the refugees, with a view to their repatriation upon the termination of hostilities, in countries other than neutral, and their dependencies, should be explored, together with the question of the availability of shipping to effect their movement from Europe."

Sikorski Says Poles Demand Postwar National Integrity

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government in exile, declared in a London address today that Poles would unite to "the last man" to resist any postwar claims from any quarter "which aim at the sovereignty and integrity of Poland."

The statement was made at a luncheon of the City Livery Club, after Gen. Sikorski declared Polish soldiers had "shown their mettle by fighting at the side of Great Britain."

He said losses since the Battle of Britain had been "very considerable," and reported that in more than a dozen Polish air force squadrons losses reached a very high percentage of flying personnel and planes.

Executions and massacres his country is experiencing are "terrible," Gen. Cikorski said, "for the Polish nation is carrying on an unflinching underground struggle against the invader."

"In view of all this," he continued, according to the official translation of his prepared speech, "I solemnly wish to state here, and with great emphasis, that if at the conclusion of the war our rights are not respected and our long and passionate devotion to freedom taken into consideration, every Pole, irrespective of religious or political creed, will unite to the last man to resist any claims which aim at the sovereignty and integrity of our country, from whatever quarter they might be raised."

Earlier in the speech, General Sikorski sugested that an Allied air force should go to the Russian Front after the fighting in Tunisia is concluded, as an expression of Allied solidarity.

He asserted the German High Command planned to start, "at the earliest opportunity" in 1943, a third offensive against the Soviet Armies. He said the Germans had perfected their weapons and carried out total mobilization on an unprecedented scale during the winter, adding:

"This will allow them to rebuild on a comparatively big scale their depleted reserves and will provide them this summer with new forces for keeping the fortress of Europe under their control and for new offensive attempts."

Children in Average U. S. Family Show Decrease in 1930-40 Decade

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The number of young children in the average American family declined in the 1930-40 decade, the Census Bureau said yesterday in a report that did not take into consideration the record 1942 birth rate.

The Bureau said 1940 statistics showed nearly half the 35,100,000 families in the United States had no children under 18 years of age, while only 15 per cent had three or more children.

The stork had his busiest year in the nation's history last year, but the birth rate—about 21 per 1,000 population—nevertheless is below the rate of about 25 per 1,000 population registered in the last World War.

"The declining number of young children in the average family is shown," the Bureau said, "by the fact that 65.9 per cent of the families in 1940 had no children under 10 years old as compared with 58.8 per cent in 1930.

"Families with three or more children under 10 years old represented 6.4 per cent of all families in 1940 as compared with 10.2 per cent in 1930."

Urban families generally included fewer dependent children than rural families, the report showed. Families having no children under 18 constituted 53 per cent of the urban families, 46.5 per cent of the rural-nonfarm families and 39.4 per cent of the rural farm families in 1940.

The corresponding figures for families with three or more children were 11.2 per cent, 17.2 per cent and 25.6 per cent respectively.

Employment of Negro War Workers Rises Sharply in Los Angeles Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30 — Negro employment in war plants, excluding shipbuilding, where thousands of Negro workers have been hired in recent months, increased more than 100 per cent in the Los Angeles area between May, 1942, and January, 1943, the War Manpower Commission announced March 25.

With more than 5,200 Negroes receiving war jobs during the period, the percentage of Negro war workers in Los Angeles County rose from 1.1 to 2.6 of the total. According to the 1940 census, Negroes comprised 2.7 per cent of the total population of Los Angeles County.

Although comparable figures were not available for the Los Angeles shipbuilding industry, WMC reports indicated a substantial increase in Negro employment. The California Shipbuilding Corporation increased its Negro employees from approximately 400 in May to 1,132 in January. Several ported by the 111 firms.

other shipyards reported hundreds of Negro workers.

The most substantial increases in Negro employment in the Los Angeles area were made in the aircraft industry. During the nine-month period, Negro employment at Douglas Aircraft increased from 200 to 2,000; at North American from 364 to 1,696, and at Lockheed-Vega, from 534 to 1,189. Negroes are employed in skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled capacities in all of these plants, and the number of skilled workers is being increased through upgrading and in-plant training.

Employment of Negro workers in smaller war plants in Los Angeles County rose from 1.9 to 3.1 per cent during the period, WMC reports disclosed. Reports from 111 firms indicated that, although 31 firms employed no Negro workers, the 80 remaining firms employed 2,000 of them. In May, 1942, only 952 nonwhite employees were re-

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

GRAVY MASTER
Makes gravy good! 15¢

Nazi Demand for Chromium Facing Turkish Resistance

By Dr. Kurd Albue
Former Legal Counselor of the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports from Ankara indicate that Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's economic ace, is due in the Turkish Capital to discuss a new trade agreement for the delivery of chromium urgently needed for steel production. Dr. Clodius, a relatively recent convert to Nazism but respected in Nazi circles as a competent negotiator in Balkan affairs, has had a hand in the signing of nearly all German commercial treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

While Baron von Stumm, diplomatic chief of the Near Eastern Department of the German Foreign Office, usually remains in the background, Dr. Clodius acts on the international scene.

What does Germany expect from these new discussions with Turkey?

The Anglo-Turkish chromium agreement of the fall of 1941, securing all available chromium for Britain in 1941 and 1942, expired on Jan. 8, 1943. According to the so-called German-Turkish "Clodius Agreement," Germany is entitled to receive 45,000 tons of chromium in 1943 and 90,000 tons in 1944 in exchange for war matériel, especially tanks, aircraft, antiaircraft guns and armored cars. Moreover, in pursuance of other agreements, Germany has to deliver railway equipment such as 30 locomotives and 540 lorries.

Forewarned by previous disappointments in dealing with Germany, the Turks stipulated that the Reich would obtain chromium only after it had fulfilled its obligations. Up to January, 1943, Germany had sent to Turkey merely a small part of this material, including 30 Messerschmitts and Heinkels of the latest type, and some chemical products. In all other respects it is far behind schedule.

Clodius Faces Problem

Under these circumstances, it seems unlikely that Dr. Clodius will be able to solve the problem of getting a further respite for German deliveries or modification of the Turkish-German agreement. As pivot of the diplomatic activities of belligerent and neutral countries, Ankara gets excellent information about all military and economic developments inside and outside Germany.

The Turks know definitely, therefore, that Germany is unable to meet its obligations. Recent heavy RAF raids on the Krupp, Hentschel, and Maffei works have affected considerably the production of these plants. According to London reports, the raids on the Krupp plants of March 5 and 12 destroyed nearly 75 per cent of the buildings and gutted the important foundries and gas works. Thirty thousand workers are homeless.

The partial destruction of the main repair workshops for locomotives and trucks in Karlsruhe has increased the demand for new railway equipment. Moreover, military developments on the Russian and other fronts and widespread sabotage are putting such a strain on German reserves as to make it impossible for the German Government to send vital equipment to foreign countries. Furthermore, because of the widespread movement of troops from the Western Front to Russia and matériel for the defense of the Bulgarian Black Sea ports, Germany is not in a position to ship larger quantities via the South European railway system.

Allies Have Advantage

Although goods can be shipped by sea from Constanza to Istanbul in a comparatively short time, it is doubtful whether events on the South Russian front will permit use of these ways of transportation. The sea route from Trieste, Brindisi, Isthmus of Corinth to Istanbul is exposed to attacks of British submarines.

It also must be taken into consideration that the present turn of political and military events in favor of the Allies will influence Turkey not to be too much inclined to sell to the Nazis the chromium which they badly need to keep their war machine in high gear.

Meanwhile, Lend-Lease deliveries from the United States to Turkey have increased to such a degree as to satisfy the most urgent demands of the Turks. According to reliable reports, Turkey was especially short of tanks and planes. At present it has approximately 200 to 250 first-rate fighter planes on hand. Before the outbreak of war in 1939, the Turks had built an airplane factory, but it is not established that it can produce modern motors. The airplanes purchased by Turkey from Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands before 1940 constitute a jumble of different types, overaged and unfit for modern warfare. Should Turkey become involved in the present conflict, air protection therefore would have to be rendered by the air forces of the United Nations stationed in Iraq, Syria, and Palestine.

It is no secret that the Turks already have provided the necessary air bases. A British broadcast recently disclosed that the Commander in Chief of the British Air Force in the Middle East, Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, had arrived in Ankara presumably to discuss these bases.

The Turkish railway system, completed before 1939, makes transportation of military equipment possible from east to west as well as from north to south. Whereas in the first World War months elapsed before troops and war material could be shifted from Istanbul to Erzerum or from Istanbul to the Syrian border, first-class railway connections have been developed with all strategically important points.

Defenses Strengthened

During the past few years, the Maritza Line and the environs of Adrianople (Edirne) have been protected against attacks by land through the pillboxes and hedgehogs. Nearly 50 miles to the east the Tschataltscha line presents a second line of defense. Istanbul and Adrianople are connected by an excellent highway.

In the meantime, large units of the Turkish Army, numbering approximately 1,000,000 men, have been equipped with modern weapons. Following the signing of the Treaty of Montreux in 1936, The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus have been strongly fortified, especially the hills above Altin Kum at the entrance to the Black Sea. An invasion from Thrace, therefore, would be a dangerous adventure. With the Caucasus front no longer directly threatened, the Turkish main forces can be thrown into any fighting developing on the European and West Anatolian front.

Thus Dr. Clodius will be confronted with a drastically changed situation. If in 1940, with the collapse of France and Britain's desperate military position, Ambassador Franz von Papen's blackmailing practices could not influence the trend of Turkish policy, it is unlikely that Dr. Clodius' new attempts will be more successful. Since the misunderstandings between Moscow and Ankara, greatly exaggerated by German propaganda, have been removed, the Turks will maintain their benevolent neutrality in favor of the Allies and, if possible, do nothing to facilitate Germany's war effort.

Meanwhile, the attitude of the Turkish press has undergone a considerable change. The formerly pro-Axis newspaper Cumhuriyet (Republic) and the semi-official Ankara paper Ulus (Nation) have come out for the Allied cause. Even the numerous intellectuals, sent to Germany by the Turkish Government and poisoned with Nazi ideology in the Berlin Institute for Foreign Students, are free of their infatuation with the German ways.

Allied Propaganda

On the other hand, Allied propaganda now has an increased influence on public opinion.

These changes in Turkish opinion already had begun after the ousting of the former pro-Nazi Minister of the Interior, Schuekru Kaya, in November, 1938. He had given secret instructions for the application of the Nuremberg laws regarding immigration and admittance into the country. Gone are the days when members of the Nazi Club Teutonia in Istanbul, dressed in brown shirts with Swastika, paraded in the streets, playing an important political role while disguised as commercial agents and businessmen.

It must be assumed, therefore, that the chromium negotiations with Dr. Clodius will end in a deadlock and that Britain and the United States will obtain all available quantities of this mineral. Germany thus will be forced to depend on the output of Yugoslavian and Greek chromium amounting to 90,000 tons. Instead of chromium, the Reich will get from Turkey perhaps agricultural products not needed by the United Nations.

According to recent reports, Germany's blackmailing has been abandoned in favor of more conciliatory methods. But the Turks are cool and clever politicians and are fully aware of the inherent insincerity of the Nazi regime.

Roosevelt Urged to Use New Ways to Save Jews

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Two hundred eighty-two scholars have petitioned President Roosevelt "to apply hitherto unused methods to save the millions of European Jews doomed . . ." by Hitler.

The scholars, affiliated with 83 colleges or universities and 16 research institutions, were signers of a petition initiated by the Yiddish Scientific Institute—Yivo, an institution for research and training in Jewish social studies.

Among the signers listed were Albert Einstein, Sir Norman Angell, Pierre Cot and 22 Yale professors, 16 Columbia University professors, and 11 professors from University of Chicago.

Travel

His travel money is well in hand

He carries

BANK of AMERICA TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Sold by banks and travel agents everywhere.

Backed by the resources of a two billion dollar bank

Issued by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, CALIFORNIA
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
London, England, Branch: 12 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4

Farm-Labor Problem Difficult to Solve

Nation moves to halt draft of men in agriculture but high wages in war industry still beckon.

Food for Freedom
Seventh Article in a Series

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Practically everybody agrees that farm labor is the "bottleneck" in the making of the 1943 crop in the United States. The old machinery can be made to do, and fertilizer and other things are scarce but somehow available, but when the manpower is gone from the farm, there is no farm and no crop.

The story is briefly told but the solution will be extremely difficult to work out and the implications of some of the things that may have to be done are far-reaching and in some cases almost revolutionary.

For a generation the basic farm problem has been "too many farmers." This was the problem underlying crop surpluses. The farm manpower surplus began to disappear when the 1940 defense program began to pull them into munitions factories. Then the draft came to the farm country. Perhaps 800,000 men were taken by the draft and 1,200,000 men went to the city, a loss of 2,000,000 up to last summer alone.

Though in both cases the men, once gone, are gone for the duration, further drain to the draft can be more easily stopped than the drain into war industry. In January a selective service ruling allowed draft boards to defer farmers who were operating 16 "war units." A unit consists of one cow, or 75 hens, or 15 acres of hay or grain, or five acres of corn or beans, or 20 hogs, or other quantities of beef, sheep, etc.

This was a help, but not enough, for two reasons. First the draft boards did not have to follow the ruling, and second, it was a pretty severe yardstick for some parts of the country. In the north east, for instance, many farmers who put in around 60 hours a week only handle about a dozen units so computed, and would have to put in virtually an 80-hour week to qualify for deferment.

Food Is Essential

On March 5 the War Manpower Commission told local draft boards that food processing is an essential activity and persons so employed are entitled to consideration for draft deferment. This includes meat packing and slaughtering, canning, sugar refining, milling and baking, etc.

While Washington was threading its way through the labyrinths of the farm manpower puzzle, Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado took things into his own hands by issuing an order for blanket deferment of all Colorado farmers actually engaged in producing food. He interpreted draft laws and regulations as supporting this action. Washington has not yet ruled on this exercise of State authority.

At present, however, Congress is considering several bills on manpower, notable among them the Bankhead bill granting virtually blanket deferment to anyone working on a farm. This seems to lean too far the other way. A minority of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, opposing this bill, called it "an invitation to anyone who desires to evade service in the armed forces to seek agricultural employment." Quite naturally both the War Department and the War Manpower Commission are against this bill.

While the problem is being threshed out on how to widen draft deferment for farmers—now that farming is generally seen as an essential industry—nothing appears to be on the program to stanch the flow of farm workers into war plants. Though the draft has been the principal drain on farm help in the corn belt, war industry is the chief danger in and around many manpower-scarcity areas in the North, the South, and the Far West.

And this is likely to evolve into a more serious threat to the crops from here on than the draft. Farm wages have always run far below city wages and the only reason the surplus of farmers in the last decade was not drained into the cities was the surplus of city labor as well. But with labor scarce in the cities, the farmer or farm-hand who is not almost rooted to the soil can hardly resist the temptation of the much bigger wages and much shorter hours and easier working conditions. Farmers, also, make good factory workers for they have judgment and mechanical skill.

Solution of this problem would seem to lie only along certain very difficult and unpopular lines. One would be to freeze farm labor on the farms for the duration, either by denying draft derment to men who leave, or through a national service law, or by forbidding war plant employers to hire men from farms.

Another equally hard solution would be to even up the wage disparity. This might mean lowering city wages, which would be politically almost out of the question. Or it might mean raising farm wages still further. Last December Stabilizer Byrnes took the lid off farm wages which had been placed there by the Price and Wage Control Act of last October. But this action was only a signal for the farm bloc in Congress, by means of the Pace bill, to demand that farm prices be upped to allow for the higher wages. The Pace bill would put wages into parity calculatons. On parity calculations are based Government loan values, and Government loan values determine the market for farm products still selling below parity, which means particularly the grains.

And if farm wages were really raised to a level competitive with city wages, the boost in farm prices would be exceedingly large.

From Cities to Farms

It seems ironic, but while the city is still bidding labor away from the country, elaborate schemes are now on the fire for large movements of city people to the farms, including the plan for a U. S. Crop Corps of 3,500,000. This would not be particularly helpful in replacing the losses to the city, for most farm work requires much skill and experience which city folk do not have. There are plans for a volunteer army of perhaps 50,000 women, and for the use of high-school students through closing the schools part of the week.

During the 1920's several hundred thousand Mexicans used to enter the country and follow the harvests up from Texas to Minnesota, but they were shut out in the dreary 'thirties. A good many of these may be brought in again this year, together with some labor from the Caribbeans.

The furloughing of soldiers back to the farm is still very much a moot question. One method would be the turning of companies and battalions into the fields in harvesting time to provide semi-skilled labor. The other would be the furloughing home of cowboys, skilled dairymen, etc., for several weeks at a time to help out at the height of the season.

A highly controversial way of helping the situation is the moving of share-croppers, one-mule farmers, and marginal farm families to better land. There must be as many as 2,000,000 farmers who do not raise much more than enough food to take care of themselves and families. These men have the necessary skills and muscle to help out if properly moved and organized, and the Farm Security Administration has ambitious programs in this direction.

They would be recruited for year-round work as hired men on better farms or be moved northward with the seasonal harvesting requirements, or they could be given help and guidance to make more out their own farms, not so much on the social-service idea which has heretofore guided FSA as with the goal of producing more needed crops.

However, this program seems to have run afoul of opposition from the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations, and the Southern planters are not keen to have their share-croppers moved away. The conflict appears to run along class lines much like the conflict in Russia in the early days of the Soviet regime between the horseless peasants and those with horses.

War Farm Badge

Worn by Volunteers

A crop army, 3,500,000 strong, is being recruited among women and youth to ease the manpower shortage.

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

'War Is Not All Shootin'"

U. S. Merchant Fleet Is Said Best in Years

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Maritime Commission predicted that the American Merchant Marine, because of a continued rapid increase in production by shipyards, would be in better position this year to "meet its obligations" than at any other time since the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939.

As of June 30, 1942, the Commission said in its annual report, tonnage available for commercial service was approximately the same as at the beginning of 1941, although much tonnage had been turned over to the Army and Navy.

In the 18-month period, the Commission reported, nearly 300 large merchant ships aggregating more than 3,000,000 deadweight tons, in addition to many smaller craft, had been acquired from the Commission by the Army and Navy.

The Merchant Marine Fleet on Jan. 1, 1941, included 1,150 ocean-going vessels of 2,000 gross tons and over, aggregating approximately 10,500,000 tons deadweight.

The report gave no indication of the growth of the Merchant Marine since June 30. Since then, however, construction of new tonnage has increased steadily and this year's goal is approximately 19,000,000 deadweight tons, more than twice the 1942 production.

Land Faces Fight

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—A scheduled five-hour finish fight over Senate confirmation of President Roosevelt's renomination of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land as Maritime Commission Chairman set off fresh demands today for a Congressional investigation of the Commission's activities.

The battle against Admiral Land's reappointment for another six-year term was led by a Senate bloc which seeks a "thorough and impartial" inquiry into charges by the Comptroller General of mismanagement of millions of dollars in public funds by the Commission. Admiral Land's personal integrity has not been questioned.

Steel Bullet Cases Saving Much Brass

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Development of a steel cartridge case for .45-caliber ammunition effecting a saving of 1,774 pounds of brass for each 100,000 rounds of ammunition was reported March 25 by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Brass heretofore has been used because it expands with the explosion of a powder charge, and then contracts, permitting ready extraction of the empty cartridge.

The Secretary of War also reported development of a steel copper-plated jacket for the .45-caliber bullet, resulting in the saving of 780 pounds of copper and zinc in each 100,000 rounds.

House Nears Showdown on Tax Plan

Continued from Page 1

you-go, and skip a year"; everything could be done simply and instantly, they argue; all the Government would do would be to write "1944" on the income tax schedules, instead of "1943" and everything would be done and over with. We would merely move the tax clock ahead one year.

However, even the advocates of the Ruml proposal now agree that it is not so simple as that, and modifications of the original proposal have been made by its supporters. Opponents claim these are not enough.

Hypothetical Case

Suppose Mr. Jones is making out taxes under the proposed Ruml scheme. On March 15 he would make out his tax blank as usual but he would be paying taxes on his current year's income instead of last year's. But ordinarily the taxpayer can't know the amount of his current gross income or deductions so he would file a tentative return and assume that his income would be the same this year as last year. Actually, if it turned out that this year's income were larger than last year's, he would pay an additional tax for 1943 next March 15; while if it were smaller he would be entitled to get a refund or a credit.

Well, suppose Mr. Jones had a $10,000 income in 1942, a $5,000 income in 1943 and a $5,000 income in 1944. This year he would start off by paying a tax based on last year's. But as the end of the year approached and it developed that his income had been only half as much, he would be entitled to a refund or credit. This credit would be something which he would get under the Ruml Plan which, of course, he would not get under the present plan.

As to the year after that, with $5,000 still the income, Mr. Jones would be current, his tax would be the same, and the net result would be that the Government had lost, for that year's calculations, from Mr. Jones the credit paid back to him the year before.

High Year Skipped

Opponents of the Ruml Plan argue that after the war incomes are going to decline: that the unfortunate thing about putting through the perhaps otherwise excellent proposal now is that it skips a tax year in which national income and taxes are the highest in history, and that when incomes and taxes return to normal it will have benefitted rich people particularly, since progressive taxes fall most heavily upon them.

It is under this kind of reasoning that quite sincere opposition in some quarters is engendered against the Ruml Plan on the charge that it would mean the "loss" of $10,000,000,000" Federal income.

Local Option Slowly Makes Kentucky Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30—Kentucky, which last year produced more whisky than all other States in the Union combined, is, paradoxically, going dry through local option faster than any other State.

The fact that Boone County, in the northern tip of the Commonwealth, just opposite Cincinnati, has just voted wet is only the exception that proves the rule, according to jubilant dry leaders. And to prove it, they point out that 68 Kentucky Counties have voted dry since 1936. The rate in 1941 was one County every six weeks. And the rate last year was stepped up to approximately one County every four weeks.

Kentucky now is legally dry in these proportions: 64 per cent of area, 42 per cent of population and 45 per cent of precincts.

Walter J. Hoshal, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky, believes that there are only seven Counties which cannot ultimately be voted dry in local option elections. They are Jefferson, Kenton, Campbell, Daviess, Fayette, Franklin and Nelson.

Historically and traditionally wet are Jefferson, Kenton and Campbell, which contain great concentrations of urban population. Daviess, Franklin and Nelson are so-called "distillery counties" with thousands of local citizens employed in the production of whisky.

The political future of whisky in Kentucky is still a big question mark. Only one fact stands out clearly—the issue between wets and drys is mounting month by month, with the drys on the inside track. The issue may be a deciding factor in the Governor's race next fall, and is certain to be a paramount question before the 1944 General Assembly.

Kentucky is not just dry in spots. It is possible to travel from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi without touching a foot of wet territory. It is possible to travel from the Ohio River to the Tennessee line at three points without going through wet territory. Broadly speaking, all but five counties in the vast area comprising the southern half of the State, from border to border, have voted dry since 1936.

Largest wet areas are in central and northern Kentucky, but even there are dry "islands."

Intolerable conditions around roadhouses in rural areas were held responsible for the dry trend in Kentucky before the war. But today many say they are voting dry to protect men in the armed services from the evils of unrestricted liquor sales.

Some Government-Held Food To Be Released for Civilians

Continued from Page 1

National Council of Farmers Co-operatives.

In planning to immediately release large stocks of canned goods as well as meat to civilians, the Government is seeking to acquit itself of hoarding charges, leveled by civilians who are finding bare shelves at their corner groceries.

Plagued by shipping difficulties, the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease Administration have agreed to turn over large portions of their stored food supplies in order to get rationing started with more completely stocked shelves. The action does not mean that American civilians' share of the food they have agreed to divide with the military forces here and abroad and with civilians of other United Nations will be permanently increased.

With Government agencies to keep their meat-buying down to a minimum for the next two weeks, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown predicted that consumers will soon be able to obtain their full allotments.

Butter Bought First

Little inconvenience was reported from out over the country at the outset of meat rationing because housewives had either stocked up for the week end or were spending their points for butter, frozen all last week.

Government meat buying was eased after a conference of Government food officials and James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director.

Packers had previously been instructed to reserve for the Government 45 per cent of their pork output, 40 per cent of canner and cutter beef, 30 per cent of veal and 35 per cent of lamb and mutton.

This requirement, the packers complained, brought such a heavy drain on their supplies that they were unable to fill meat quotas for civilians.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard lifted the Government reserve order until April 10 after the Army, Navy and Lend-Lease Administration had agreed to keep their buying in that period down to a minimum.

Reason for Surplus

The canned surplus is reported to have been accumulated by the Army because of increased use of dehydrated foods in overseas shipments to troops.

"Supplies throughout the nation are believed adequate to meet the civilian demand under rationing but several days may be needed to get meat in sufficient varieties and quantities into all areas," Mr. Brown said in a statement to housewives. He asked them to "bear with their local butcher and the Government in this initial period.

"I am particularly gratified at the fine spirit of co-operation already shown by the armed services and lend-lease in helping us meet any temporary acute situations which may occur," Mr. Brown added.

"Buying by these agencies has been kept to their minimum needs, and their willingness to help meet this civilian problem is a real indication of their deep interest in getting meat rationing off to a good start."

State-Stored Food

The Food Distribution Administration, which also buys for lend-lease, started adding to civilian supplies last week when it agreed to release for school-lunch and other feeding programs 100,000,000 pounds of food stored by state welfare departments in the days of food surpluses.

Consumer spokesmen meanwhile went to Capitol Hill to ask retention of grade labeling in the price order controlling canned foods.

Price Administrator Brown has made it know that he is considering changes in an OPA order that all 1943 canned fruits and vegetables must be grade-labeled because of protests from the food industry that they cannot get the system into effect due to printing and other difficulties.

Groups asking for grade labeling as the only way to inform the consumer of price levels in terms of quality included the United Auto Workers, the Co-operative League, the American Home Economics Association and the American Association of Univ...

Move Starts to Keep G. O. P. From Isolationist Control

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 30—A quietly organized movement within the Republican Party, aimed at keeping party control out of the hands of isolationists, has lately gained such momentum here as to demand serious attention. Some see it as indicating a much larger ground-swell of internationalism among staunch Republicans than has commonly been recognized.

That the movement was initiated in the Middle West by middle Westerners is held to give it special weight, for most of the isolationist, anti-Willkie sentiment in the party stems from this section.

It is further significant in that its leaders, while not officeholders or first-line political bigwigs, are firm, long-time party men, and so recognized.

The Republican Postwar Policy Association was organized in February this year. Dineen Watson, young Chicago lawyer, a central figure in the organizational effort and now chairman of the Association, was manager of Gov. Dwight Green's campaign in 1942, and has long been active in Republican Party affairs in Illinois. He, and a number of others, split with the Governor and his organization, which centers around Senator C. Wayland Brooks and Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, when it became apparent some months ago that the Brooks-Tribune views on foreign affairs were to be the views of that organization.

Expansion Is Planned

Mr. Watson set out to organize what he says was found to be a very substantial element within the party holding like ideas on the need for a stand squarely behind international collaboration. The Association is still not very much more than a secretariat or headquarters staff, but plans for extension of the program are pretty well worked out, he says.

Probably the most interesting thing about the move is the political framework on which it is based. Primarily educational, it is the intention nevertheless to direct all efforts at the building of the party, rather than public opinion at large, along nonisolationist lines.

The Association will seek, Mr. Watson says, to win over party leaders, from the Governor down to precinct workers. Where these regular party leaders cannot be won over, the Association will attempt to find and place in action in that political area its own man. It will, in other words, seek to build a party organization of its own composed of members of the regular organization where possible.

It is recognized that comparatively little effective influence can be brought directly to bear upon the public with the limited resources of such an organization, and that therefore the most effective approach is to seek to put into the field a political organization committed to the broad view on foreign affairs.

While the program of the group is still broad and undetailed, it is founded unequivocally on the need for American participation in the peace and in postwar world rehabilitation. Specifically, its embyro platform includes this statement: "To help set up with fairness and firmness the mechanisms of keeping peace by eliminating the causes of war and by restraining aggression."

"There is danger," an Association pamphlet says further, "that a small element within the party who are not aware of the nature of the times, and who lack a sense of social responsibility to all the people may, by skillful maneuvering, obtain the right to speak for the party. This must not be permitted to occur."

Moves in Other States

While the move has its roots in Illinois, similar activity already is found to be under way in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, with formally organized groups functioning in several of these States.

Further crystallization at a later date on a regional, and then on a national, basis is part of the Association program. Response so far, Mr. Watson says, is encouraging, in fact, "surprisingly so." It is apparent, he says, that there are a good many more nonisolationist Republicans ready to tie up with a movement of this sort, than many people supposed.

The group wants support, but seeks to avoid local personal political feuds. It wants its followers, in other words, to follow because they believe first in its principles, and not because it may be a convenient way to get at some political enemy.

On issues other than foreign policy the Association takes no stand, and probably will not. Its leaders are as much opposed to New Deal domestic policies, and to much of its conduct of the war effort, as are other Republicans, and it is not likely that the movement will provide much of a target for isolationist Republicans who would want to discredit it by charging a pro-New Deal complex.

Soldiers Must Stir Sugar In Cups or Face Penalty

FORT DIX, N. J., March 30 (AP)—When Staff Sergeant John Beebe, Headquarters Company mess sergeant, found unstirred sugar in the bottoms of 17 coffee cups in the five mess halls he supervises, he reported it to a company officer.

The officer told the 17 soldiers, five of them noncommissioned officers, that the next offense would bring confinement to the company area.

"They can have all they want to eat," Sergeant Beebe said, "but they have to eat it."

Hotels

New York City

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.

HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Managing Director
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST. N. Y.

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

FAMED FOR FRIENDLINESS
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
PITTSBURGH
ALWAYS MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

San Francisco

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO Stewart
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day's sales 1,999,360
1943 volume to date 75,925,139
1942 volume to date 28,991,299

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comt RR N w	3	7½	7¾	7½	
Comt Viot Sup 2¼w	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
Century Rib Mls	6	4¼	6	6	
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	9	8½	9	
Certain-teed Prod	38	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	
Cert-teed 6%pf	1250	62	59	61¼	+2
Chain Belt (1⅓g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	10	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	52	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	
Chi & E Ill	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Chi & E Ill A .5%	35	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	25	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½	20	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
Chi Mail Order 4½	42	10½	10	10½	+1⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T p pf2½	20	2	1½	2	+1¼
Chi Rk Is & Pac	4	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	12	1½	1	1	— ⅛
Chi R I 7%pf	10	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
Chi Yel Cab ⅓g	1	12½	12½	12½	
Chickasha Cot O 1	19	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Childs Co	29	2½	1⅞	1⅞	
Chile Cop (½g)	33	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¼g	30	76¾	75½	76⅝	+ ⅝
City Ice&F (1.20)	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
City Stores	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	11	38	37	37	— ⅝
Clev E Il pf 4½	2	132½	132½	132½	
Clev Gr Brokrs ½a	5	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	120	105	104½	104½	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	17	48½	47½	47¾	— ⅛
Clueti Peabody ½a	15	38⅞	38	38½	+ ⅛
Clueti Pea pf 7	10	145	145	145	— ½
Co-Cola (3)	4	58¾	57½	57½	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	7	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Colg-P pf 4½	40	107½	107½	107½	
Collins & Aik	13	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
Col & South	210	13	12⅛	13	
Col & Sou 1 pf	2	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	70	10	10	10	
Col Fuel&Iron ¼a	17	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Colum Br A (.30a)	11	18⅞	18½	18½	
Colum Br B (.30g)	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	201	3	2¾	2⅞	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	6	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
Col G&ES%pf5	10	52	52	52	+1
Colum Pict (½a)	18	16⅜	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
Comi Credit (3)	6	56	55⅜	56	+ ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	60	55½	38¾	39⅜	+ ¾
Comi Solvents .60e	40	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
Com'wlth & South	113	⅜	⅛	⅛	
Comw & Sou pf	9	49½	48¼	49	+1
Com'wlth Ed .35g	19	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	3	4	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	7	21	20⅜	20¾	
Consol Cigar 1½e	10	17¾	17	17	
Con C ir pf 6¼	40	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Com. Copperm .45e	35	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	154	20	19¼	20	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	7	67	66½	67	+ ½
Consol Film Ins	13	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼a	22	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	11	¼	⅜	⅜	
Consol Oil (½g)	154	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	35	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	17	27¼	26⅜	27	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
Consolidation Coal	4	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Consum Pwr 4½ pf	12	58	56¾	58	+1
Container Corp ¼g	7	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Cont Baking ¼g	44	8	7¾	7⅞	
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¾
Cont Can (1½g)	32	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	45½	45¾	45½	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	52	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	34	37	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (¼g)	1	25	25	25	
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Cop'weld S pf 2½	90	47	46¾	47	+ ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	10	43¾	43½	43¾	
Corn Products 2.60	14	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
Coty Inc (¼a)	15	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Coty International	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Crane Co (1e)	32	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	140	103¾	102½	102½	— 1
Cream of Wh (3½g)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅓e	5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Crown C&S ½e	13	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
Crown Zellerb (1)	18	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	10	69	68¾	69	— ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	34	37	36	36⅞	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	80½	80½	80½	
Cuba RR pf	60	16	16	16	
Cuban-Am Sug ¼e	51	10½	10½	10¼	
C-A S cv pf 5½	1	94	94	94	+1½
Cudahy Pack	18	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Cuneo Press 1⅓	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½	150	101	101	101	+1½
Curtis Publishing	31	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Curtis P pr pf ¾a	3	30	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	137	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	13	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼e	8	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
Cush 7%pf3½k	10	99	99	99	+3
Davega Stores ½e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Davies Ch .60e	32	17¼	16¾	17	
Deere & Co 1.35e	33	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
Decca Records (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Deere pf 1.40	6	53⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅞
Del & Hudson	72	15	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	223	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	13	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Diesel-Wem G ⅓g	6	15½	15¾	15½	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	37	11¾	11¾	11½	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	150	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Diamond M 1½	7	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
Diam Mat pf 1½	3	38½	37¾	38½	— ⅛
Diamt Motor ¼e	9	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	13	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
Dist Co-S pf (5)	1	50	50	50	+ ½
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	37	40	39⅝	40	+ ¾
Doehler Die C ⅓g	10	6⅜	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	41	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	21	69¼	68¼	68¾	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	2	143	140¾	143	+1
Dresser Mfg (1⅓e)	3	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Dunlap Corp (.90e)	16	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
du Pont deN (1g)	15	145¾	144½	145¾	+1
du Pont pf (4½)	2	126⅞	126¾	126¾	— ¼
Eastern Air Lines	10	38⅞	38	38¼	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	6	6¾	6⅜	6½	
Eastman Kodak (5)	8	162½	162	162	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	11	41¾	40½	40½	— 1⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .05e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
El Auto-Lite ⅓g	46	37½	36¼	37½	+ ½
Elec Boat (1e)	81	14	13½	13¾	
El Power & Lt	34	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	23	47½	46½	47½	+ ⅞
El Storage Bat (2)	7	39	38¾	39	
El Pass N G .2.40	5	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
Emf Pub Service	112	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Eng P S 5 pf 3	10	71	71	71	—1⅛
Eng PS 5½pf 5¼	1	73	72½	73	+ ½
Erie Railroad (1e)	28	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	92	13½	13	13¼	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	7	49	48½	48¾	
Eureka V Cl ⅓g	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	11	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	13	29¼	28¾	28¾	
Exchange Buffet	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	5	41¼	40¾	41	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	7	24⅞	24	24⅞	
Fed Lt&Tract 1⅓a	2	11	10¾	10⅞	
Fed Mog&Sn (1g)	8	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ½
Fed Mogul (1)	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10e	6	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	7	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
Fed D St pf 4½	110	51	51	51	
Fed Enam	6	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins ¾g	4	48½	47¾	48½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾g	17	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
First Nat Strs 2½	7	36	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
Flintkote (1⅓g)	26	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅞
Florence Stove ½g	2	31	31	31	+ ½
Fohtamm Stl	8	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
Foltam Stl pf	180	42	41	41	—1¾
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10¼	10	10⅛	
Food Mach .35e	1	46	46	46	— ⅜
Foster Wheeler	13	17	16¼	16¾	
Fost Wh 6 pf 1⅓	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	7	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	36	35¾	35¾	
Froehauf Tra 1 40	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Froehauf T pf 5	40	98½	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (1⅓e)	15	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Gamewell ⅓g	220	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	46	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	13	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	43⅞	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30g	61	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	21	6½	6¼	6¼	
Gen Cable A	6	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	70	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— 1
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	98	38¼	36⅞	37½	+ ½
Gen Foods (.40g)	5	39⅞	39½	39½	— ½
Gen Fds pf 4½	2	116½	116½	116½	
Gen G&E A	39	½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	10	102	102	102	—1½
Gen Mills 5pf 5	50	130½	130½	30½	— ½
Gen Motors ½g	85	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ⅜
Gen Out. Adv .20e	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gen Prec Eq (1½)	17	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .10e	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	10	108	108	108	+1½
Gen Pub Service	42	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Gen Real & Util	2	½	½	1½	
Gen Refract (.30g)	7	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Gen S C pf 3t	170	75	74¾	75	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub ⅓g	13	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	35	6¼	6	6	
Gillette Sat R pf 5	3	71½	70	71	+1½
Gimbel Bros	17	¾	½	¾	
Glidden Co (.30g)	8	20¾	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	16	1	⅞	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	28	37¾	36⅞	37¾	+ ½
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	4	94	93¾	93¾	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R ½a	39	26¾	25⅝	26	+ ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
Gotham Hosiery ¼a	2	1⅞	⅞	1⅞	
Graham-Paige Mot	63	2	1⅞	2	
Granby C Min .60	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	12	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	12	31	30¾	31	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir Ore 2e	17	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	37	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug (1g)	13	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7	122	141	143	143	+1
Green (H L) 2g	12	40½	40	40½	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	14	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Grum Air En 1⅓e	22	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
Guantan Sugar	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	100	100	100	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	36	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
Gulf M&O pf 2½a	22	37½	36½	37½	+ ½
Hall Printing (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .20g	7	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ¼g	4	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼a	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Hayes Mfg	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Hazel-At Gl (5)	400	101	99	100½	+1½
Helme GW 2½g	3	68½	68	68½	+1
Hercles Motor (1)	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Hercules Powd ½g	1	75¾	73¾	75¾	+ ½
Holland Furn (2)	4	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Hollander A (⅓g)	3	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	12	16¼	6	6	— ⅛
Homestake Min	20	39¾	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
Hood-Hersh A 2½g	20	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¾
Hood-Hersh B ¼g	30	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Household Fin pf 5	20	107	107	107	+1¼
Houston Oil	16	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	6	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	32	29¾	29	29¼	— ⅛
Hudson Mot	49	11¼	8	11¼	
Hupp Motor	20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Illinois Central	52	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	50	42½	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅞
Ill Central pf	14	7	6	6½	— ⅛
Indian Refin	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L .60g	12	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	3	38½	38¼	38¾	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand ⅓g	2	98	97½	97½	— ¾
Ing Rand pf 6	10	160	160	160	—6½
Inland Steel (1g)	3	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
Insph Con Cop ¼g	36	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅜
Insuransh ct (.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	3	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1e	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	47	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	4	161	160	160¾	+4¾
Int Harvester (2)	19	69¾	68½	69½	+ ½
Int Harv pf (7)	130	169¾	168½	169¼	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	12	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
Int Mer Marine	21	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch ½e	8	16⅜	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅞
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	64	64	64	
Int Mining	10	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
Int Nick Can (2)	72	26¼	25¾	26⅛	
Int Paper	42	12½	11⅞	12	
Int Paper pf (5)	4	58½	58¼	58½	— ⅜
Int Ry Can Am	5	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Int RCA pf 1¼k	70	54½	53½	53½	— ⅛
Int Salt (½g)	2	42½	42½	42½	
Int Shoe (1.80)	9	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+1
Int Silver (¾g)	3	44	44	44	
Int Tel & Tel	336	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
Int T & T pr ct	39	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜
Inter Den Strs ⅓e	2	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
Int D Strs pf 7	10	97	97	97	
Intertype Co (¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Island Cr Coal (2)	2	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
Jarvis WB) 30g	4	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
Jewel Tea (1.60)	8	27½	27⅜	27½	
Jewel Tea pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	+2⅛
Johns-Manville ½g	6	85½	85	85	
Jones & L Stl (1g)	72	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	79	79	79	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg (.20g)	21	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
Kalam Stove (.60)	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Kan City South 2e	7	67⅛	66	66⅜	— ¾
Kufmann D .20g	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Kaufmann D pf 5	1	54	54	54	
Kayser (J) ¼g	3	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	4	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¾g	132	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+1⅛
Kendall Co pf 6a	1	109	109	109	+2
Kennecott Cop ⅓g	65	34⅜	34¼	34⅝	
Kinney (GR) Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Kinney55pf1½k	180	40	40	40	
Kresge (SS) ¼g	31	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
Kresge Dept Strs	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Kress (S H) 1.60	7	28¼	28	28	
Kroger Groc (2)	19	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Laclede Gas	430	15⅜	14⅜	15	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	120	64⅞	62½	63	—2½
Lambert Co (1¼a)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Lane Bryant (1)	2	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Lee Rub&T (¾g)	41	35	34½	35	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	2	24	24	24	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	12	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
Leh Val RR	25	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Lehman Corp (1)	15	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink .35g	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Lerner Stores (2)	2	33½	33½	33½	+1½
Lib-O-F Glass ¼g	30	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
Libby McN&L .45e	61	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	+ ⅜
Liggett&My B (3)	9	68¾	67¾	68⅜	+1⅛
Lily Tulip (1⅓)	2	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	+ ⅛
Lima Loco ⅓g	5	35¼	34¾	35¼	— ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Link-Belt (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
Liquid Carbonic 1e	16	15⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc ⅓e	174	24⅜	23¾	24½	— ⅜
Loew's Inc (2)	13	37½	36½	36¾	—1⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	14	45	44	45	+ ¼
Long-Bell Lbr A	15	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Loose-W Biscuit 1	7	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼g	18	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
Lorillard of (7)	50	153	153	153	
Louisv & Nash 2e	7	72¼	71¾	71¾	—1¼
Lou G & E A 1½	2	19½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Mac And & F .95g	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks (3e)	5	26¾	26½	26¾	
Macy (RH) Co (2)	12	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
Magma Copper ½e	8	23	22⅝	22⅞	
Mahoning Coal 25e	10	320	320	320	+5
Manati Sugar	21	5¾	5½	5¾	
Mandell Bros ½g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
Maracaibo Oil exp	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Marine Mid (.05g)	57	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Mark St Ry pr pf	320	15½	14¾	15½	+ ⅜
Marshall Field .80	22	14½	14	14	— ⅜
Martin (GL) 1⅓e	40	23¼	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	11	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Master Elec .35e	1	6½	6½	6½	+1
Mathieson Alk ¼g	7	27	26	26	— ¾
May Dep Strs (3)	4	46½	46	46	
Maytag Co	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Maytag pf (¼a)	2	26½	26½	26½	
McCall Corp 1.40	3	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛
McCrory Stor (1)	11	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
McIntyre P 2.22a	2	50	50	50	
McKess & Rob (1)	8	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
McLellan Stor .40a	10	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛

Average Price of 90 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday 48.6	Prev. day 47.8	
Month ago 46.0	Year ago 38.7	
1943 high 47.8	1943 low 41.7	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Mesta Mach 1¼g	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ½g	10	1¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Mid-C Pet (1.40g)	10	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Mid Stl 1 pf 8	21	116¼	116	116¼	
Minn-Honey Reg 2	4	66½	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	33	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Mission Co (.85e)	20	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pr	25	5½	5¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	4	25¾	25¼	25¼	
Monsanto Ch (2)	3	69¾	69	69	
Montgom Ward (2)	55	40¾	39⅞	40½	+ ⅛
Morris&Essex	61	18¾	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
Motor Prod (¼a)	12	14½	14	14¼	
Motor Wheel .20g	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Mueller Brass .40g	8	30½	29¾	30	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Mullins Mf pf 7	30	65½	65¼	65½	+ ½
Munsingwear 2¼a	2	22	21¾	22	
Murphy (GC) (3)	4	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
Murphy pf (4¼)	20	113	113	113	+ ¼
Murray Co (⅓e)	23	13⅜	8	8	— ⅛
Myers FE&Bro (2)	1	43½	43½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Record G. M. Pay Rolls And Employment

DETROIT (AP)—General Motors Corporation employment and pay rolls reached new high levels in 1942, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the corporation, said in a statement to stockholders.

Pay rolls at home and abroad were $859,314,062 in 1942, compared with $659,744,870 in 1941. The average number of salaried and hourly rated employees for 1942 was 314,144 compared with 303,827 for 1941.

In the United States alone the average number of hourly-rated employees was 221,709 in 1941 and 221,401 in 1942, but the number increased rapidly in the last half of 1942. In December, 1942, the average was 287,824 compared with a peacetime peak of 240,046.

"Wages paid to these workers," Mr. Sloan said, "increased from $500,422,165 in 1941 to $632,196,403 in 1942, and in December last year the wages paid to these hourly-rated employees were at an annual rate of approximately $800,000,000."

During 1942 the average number of hours worked per week by the hourly-rated employees in the corporation's United States plants was 45.5, compared with 40.7 in 1941. Weekly earnings of these workers averaged $54.91 during 1942, compared with an average of $43.41 during 1941.

Mr. Sloan said that General Motors has not so far experienced any general manpower problem of major importance. He attributed this to the corporation's policy of locating big expansions involving new plants near large cities where workers would be available as well as extensive sub-contracting and increased working time per employee.

He added that to date more than 50,000 General Motors employees have joined the armed forces.

Bill to Abolish HOLC Held Wartime Raid on Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—John H. Fahey, commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, described pending legislation to abolish the Home Owners Loan Corporation as "nothing but a raid on the Treasury in the midst of war."

"The forced liquidation of the HOLC within one year, as proposed by an amendment to the pending independent offices appropriations bill," he declared, "would cost the Government at least $440,000,000 —some $73,000,000 more than the corporation's present net deficit—and put a wholly unnecessary burden on the U. S. Treasury and taxpayers."

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn.) suggested to Mr. Fahey that the HOLC consider liquidation in two years, rather than one. Mr. Fahey said the loss could be held to $251,000,000 if liquidation were in 1945 and $180,000,000 if the corporation continued in business throughout 1948.

Mr. Fahey made his statement before the joint congressional committee on reduction of non-essential federal expenditures, headed by Senator Harry Byrd (D-Va.), in opposition to a House-approved amendment to an appropriations bill pending in the Senate.

"An operation being carried out far better than Congress ever anticipated, despite the fact it was created to meet a social as well as economic need," he testified, "would be turned into an auction and scramble for mortgages on 780,000 American homes."

Gasoline Supplies Continue to Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Total nationwide gasoline supplies and light and heavy fuel oils continued recent downward trends in the week ended March 20 with the index indicating eastern seaboard civilian stores at 29.2 per cent of normal, compared with 29.9 last week and 60.1 on Sept. 12, 1942, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Light fuel oils declined 905,000 barrels to 31,724,000 (last week's figure revised to 32,629,000), a new low since May, 1942, while heavy fuel oils were off 65,000 to 68,178,000, the lowest since 1939 when the current method of computation was devised. Output of the former was estimated at 3,822,000 against 3,879,000 a week ago and 3,661,000 a year ago, while the latter was at 7,312,000, 7,145,000 and 6,344,000, respectively.

Total gasoline stocks decreased 2,000 barrels to 94,159,000 (last week's figure revised to 94,161,000), compared with 94,161,000 last week and 107,926,000 a year ago.

Elec. Bond & Share Hearing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission set March 29 for hearings on Electric Bond & Share Company's proposal to use $15,000,000 of its surplus capital to purchase its outstanding preferred stock on the open market.

IRA PLATKY, INC.
•
Insurance
Consultants
•
NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively
•
74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	9¾
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9¾
American Hardware Co.	8¾	9¾
American Manufacturing	25½	27½
American Manufac 5 pf	39¾	35¾
American Wringer Co.	83¾	..
†Amoskeag Company	1¾	2
†Amoskeag Company pf	24¾	..
Appleton Company	70¾	..
Applied Arts Corp	35½	38
Arlington Mills	49¾	51½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34¾	35¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14¾	16¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23½	25¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	15¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	177½	193¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	39½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	28¾	30¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	35¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15½	16¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	20¾	22¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	34¾	36¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25
Draper Corporation	64½	67½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	18¼
Eastern Corporation	7	8
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¾
Exolon Co	10¾	11¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10¾	11¾
Family Loan Society pf A	12¾	13¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	23½	26
Fruit of the Loom	38¾	42
General Fire Extinguisher	18¾	20½
General Machinery	14¾	16¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	26¾	28¾
Goodall Worsted Company	11¾	14½
Graton & Knight Co	31¾	34½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	10¾	12¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pr pf	85¾	89¾
Great Northern Paper Co	30	33½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	34½	36½
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	83¾	..
Harrington & Richardson	14¾	..
Haskelite Mfg Co	2¾	3¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9¾	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11½	12¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¾	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	20¾	21
Hooker Electro Chem	24½	26¾
International Machine Tool	32¾	34¾
Keith George E Co	7¾	8¾
Kendall Company	28¾	..
Kennedy's Inc pf	2¾	3¾
Landers Frary & Clark	18½	19¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	30	32
Lincoln Stores 7	19¾	21¾
Long-Bell Lumber Co	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	48¾	51½
Marathon Paper Mills	96	100
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	38¾	41¾
Merck & Co	58½	61¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	33	35½
Merrimack Manufacturing	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	38¾	41¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	62½	..
Millers Falls Company	22½	23½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6	10½
Nashawena Mills	6¾	7¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	22¾	24
Nashua Manufacturing pf	82¾	..
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	29¾	31¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	68¾	72
National Chemical & Mfg	26½	27
National Shirt Shops	5½	6¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	8½	9¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	53¼	61¾
Nicholson File Company	40½	..
Nonquitt Mills	32½	34
Ohio Finance	30¾	34
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	11¾	13
Parker Appliance	35	38
Plymouth Cordage Company	13¾	15¼
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	109	113½
Quincy Mkt C S & W $ pf	36¾	..
Quisset Mill	7¼	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	43¾	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	3¾	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26¾	28¾
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	25½	27½
Sanford Mills	45¾	..
Submarine Signal Co	30½	32¾
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	23½	27¾
Tampax Inc	83½	88¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	4¼	..
United Elastic Corp	2¾	3½
U S Envelope Company	14¼	15¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	51½	55
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	116½	118½
Waltham Watch Co 2d pf	30½	33
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	36¾	..
Wentworth Mills Inc	89¾	..
Warner & Swasey Co	27¾	30½
Warren Bros Class A	12¾	14½
Warren Bros Class C	22¾	25½
West Point Manufacturing	7¾	8¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	43¼	45¾
Worcester Salt	17¾	18¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104½	108¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	89¾	93¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	97¾	101¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90½	93¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101½	107¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	83¾	87
General Water G&E $3 pf	34¾	36¾
Houston Ltg & Power	82¼	85
Jamaica Water Supply $5 pf A	34¾	39¼
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	101¾	108¾
Kansas P&L $4½ pf	93¾	97¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf	98¾	102¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	99¼	103¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	111¾	115¼
Northern Natural Gas Co conv	97¾	30
No States Power Del 5 pf	110¾	114¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	83¾	86¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	87¾	90¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	113¼	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	103¾	107¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	108¾	112¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	86¾	89¾
Public Service Ind	14½	16
Public Service Ind 5 pf	98	101
Public Service Okla 5 pf	92	95
Rochester Gas & Elec 5 pf	99¾	103¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	87¾	91¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	94¾	97¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	10½	11½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	15¾	17
Tampa Electric Co	113½	..
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	22¼	24½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	96¾	100¾
*Ex-Dividend	13¾	15

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¼	18¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¾	30
Brockton Gas Light	5¾	6¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	101½	106½
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	111½	116½
Conn Light & Power	84½	..
Eastern Utilities Assoc	32½	36¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	20¾	22
Fall River Gas Works	1¾	2
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	20½	22½
Green Moutain Power	31¾	34¾
Hartford Electric Light	48¾	52¾
Haverhill Gas Light	45¾	49¾
Holyoke Water Power	22	24¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	10	11¾
Newport Electric	15¾	17½
Northern Utilities Asso	26¾	29½
Providence Gas	32½	35½
Public Service Co 4½ pf	16½	18
Rockland Light & Power	30¾	32¾
Springfield Gas Light	67¾	73¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	15½	17½
Western Mass Companies	22¾	24

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	325	335
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47¾	49¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	78	82
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (8)	98½	101½
Chase National (1.40)	35¾	37½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48½	50½
Commercial (8)	187	195
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16½	17¾
Corn Exch Bank & Trust (2.40)	43¾	44¾
Empire Trust (3)	58¾	61¾
First National (80)	1355	1385
Guaranty Trust (12)	385½	390½
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10¾
Kings County (80)	1255	1400
Lawyers Trust (1)	28	31
Manufacturers Trust (2)	42½	44½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¾	54¾
National City (1)	34¾	36¾
New York Trust (3½)	89¾	92¾
Public (1½)	31½	33
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5¾
United States (60a)	1120	1105

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	2300	..
First National (2)	43¾	47¾
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	2400	..
National Rockland (2)	42	46½
National Shawmut (1)	22¼	23¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	..
Second National (4)	117	123
†State Street Trust (8)	338	350
United States Trust (.80)	8½	10
United States Trust pf (.80)	14¾	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47¾	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	39¾	41¾
Continental Illinois (4)	39¾	39¾
First National Chicago (10)	322	332
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31½	33¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133	138
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	84¾	86¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30½	32¼
Agricultural (3a)	74½	77½
American Alliance (1a)	23½	25
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance News (½a)	14½	15½
American Re-Insurance (½d)	14¾	15¾
American Reserve	14¾	15¾
American Surety (2½)	86	87
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¾	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (1g)	22	23
Boston (16a)	882	895
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23½
City of New York (½g)	17½	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	32¾	34¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	33¾	35¾
Federal (1.40)	42	44
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	26.78	28.80
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	2270.00	2390.00
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8.74	..
Franklin Fire (1a)	33.25	36.00
General Reinsurance (2)	1.19	1.31
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18.72	20.11
Glens Falls (1.60)	11.30	12.12
Globe & Republic (½)	27.77	29.86
Great American Insurance (1a)	30.375	32.25
Hanover (1.20)	16.91	18.22
Hartford Fire (2a)	20.17	22.04
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	30.58	33.88
Home Insurance (1.20a)	4.74	..
Homestead	10.875	13.50
Insurance Co North Am (2½)	93	..
Jersey Ins New York (1½)	3.62	4.04
Knickerbocker (½)	85.40	87.12
Maryland Casualty	14.01	14.89
Mass Bond (3½)	73.37	78.73
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	.40	..
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	.73	.82
National Fire (2)	15.81	17.07
National Liberty (.20a)	Fixed and Unit Type	
National Union (3a)	5.75	6.50
New Amsterdam Cas (.97½e)	3.14	..
New Brunswick (1½a)	4.55	..
New Hampshire (1.60a)	3.45	..
New York Fire (.80)	8.30	8.95
North River (1)	4.58	4.10
Northeast Insurance	3.40	5.27
Northern (3a)	38.875	..
Pacific Fire (5)	1.98	..
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	2.55	..
Phoenix (2a)	2.40	..
Preferred Accident (.80a)	2.10	..
Providence-Washington (1a)	2.30	..
Reliance Ins Co Texas (1.20)	13.75	..
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	1.81	..
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	Investment Banking	
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	1.00	1.375
Seaboard Surity (½g)	15.25	16.625
Security (1.60)	as of 1 p. m.	
Springfield (4½a)		
Standard Accident		
Travelers (16)		
United States Fid & Guar (1a)		
United States Fire (2)		
United States Guarantee (1.60a)		
Westchester (1.20a)		

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.02	3.31
Amerex Holding	21.375	22.875
American Business Shares	3.08	3.38
Axe Houghton Fund	12.34	13.37
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.34	102.44
Boston Fund	15.19	16.58
Broad Street Investing	24.81	26.89
Bullock Fund	13.99	15.34
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	26.78	28.80
Christiana Securities Co	2270.00	2390.00
Commodities Corp	8.74	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	33.25	36.00
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	18.72	20.11
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.30	12.12
Equitable Investing Corp	27.77	29.86
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.375	32.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.91	18.22
Fund Investors Inc	20.17	22.04
General Capital	30.58	33.88
General Investors Trust	4.74	..
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.56	19.96
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.09	1.90
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	32.54	..
B-2	27.94	..
B-3	18.32	..
B-4	9.67	..
K-1	16.30	..
S-1	....	26.08
S-2	....	14.23
S-3	....	10.65
S-4	....	4.58
K-2	....	17.77

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.30	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.10	....
Maryland Fund	3.85	4.45
Mass Investors Tr	19.93	21.43
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.62	10.34
Mutual Invest	10.30	11.25
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.33
New England Fund	11.87	12.79
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.25	16.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.43	..
Putnam Fund	12.85	13.74
Quarterly Income Shares	5.40	6.00
Railway & Light Sec	10.875	13.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	93	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.62	4.04
Scudder Stevens & Clark	85.40	87.12
Spencer Trask Fund	14.01	14.89
State Street Invest	73.37	78.73
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	15.81	17.07

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.75	6.50
Corp Tr AA mod sec mod	3.14	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.55	..
Diversified Tr Sh	3.45	..
Diversified Tr D	8.30	8.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.58	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.58	5.27
Nation Wide Secs	3.40	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.98	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.55	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.40	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.10	....
Super of Am Tr Shrs	2.30	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.81	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co		
First Boston Corp	1.00	1.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	96¼	99¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¼	112¼
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	86¾	89¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107½	110½
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	99¼	102¼
Rew Rochelle Water	5	1951	99¼	102¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99¾	103¼
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	96¾	99¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	98¼	101¼
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79½	82
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101	104
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	109¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.45¼	1.44½	1.45	1.44½	
Minneapolis	1.38¾	1.38¾	1.38¼	1.37¾	
Kansas City	1.37⅜	1.37	1.37⅜	1.36⅞	
Winnipeg	1.01⅞	1.00¾	1.01⅛	1.00⅞	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.45¾	1.44¾	1.45¼	1.44¾	
Minneapolis	1.38⅞	1.38¼	1.38¾	1.38¼	
Kansas City	1.38⅛	1.37⅝	1.38	1.37½	
Winnipeg	1.02⅝	1.01⅝	1.02⅝	1.01¾	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.46⅝	1.46	1.46⅛	1.46⅛	
Minneapolis	1.39⅞	1.39	1.39⅝	1.39⅛	
May Corn					
Chicago	.....	.....	1.01	1.01	
Kansas City	.....	.....	.98	.98	
July Corn					
Chicago	.....	.....	1.03	1.03	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.00	1.00	
May Oats					
Chicago	.63¼	.62⅝	.63	.63	
Minneapolis	.59	.58¾	.58½	.58⅝	
Winnipeg			.51⅞	.51⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
May	.84¼	.85⅛	.84½	.85⅛	.84⅜
July	.87⅛	.88	.87⅛	.87⅞	.87¼
Sept.	.89¾	.90¼	.89¾	.90¼	.89⅝
Dec.	.93	.93¼	.92¾	.93⅛	.92⅝

Wool

Grease

May					
July	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.0B	101.0
October				102.0B	101.0
December	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.0B	96.0
		Tops		97.0B	96.0
May	130.6	130.6	130.6	129.5B	129.0
July	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.4B	126.0
October	123.5	123.7	123.5	123.5B	123.0
December	122.0	122.2	122.0	122.0B	121.4
		Cotton			
May	20.33	20.39	20.33	20.37	20.38
July	20.14	20.21	20.14	20.17	20.14
Oct.	19.95	20.03	19.95	19.98	19.94
Dec.	19.91	19.98	19.91	19.94	19.91
March	19.86	19.92	19.86	19.84	19.81
Spot, 22.17.				19.88	19.83

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July, 6.63 bid.

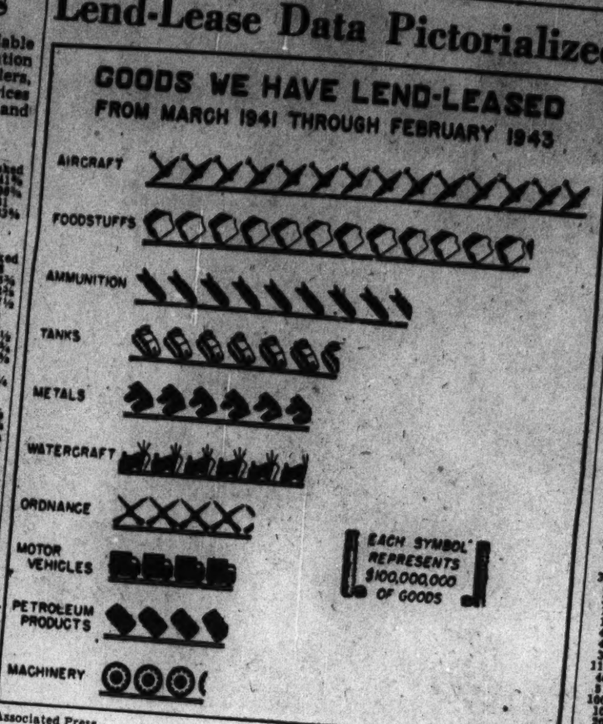
Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Eggs			
Marche	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00
†March	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00
†October	41.90	41.85	41.90	41.85
	Potatoes			
March	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22

†No. 1 contract. ‡No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Lend-Lease Data Pictorialized



Associated Press

The accompanying chart, prepared by the Lend-Lease Administration and submitted to Congress in a report on its operations, shows the amount of goods lend-leased by the United States from March, 1941, through February, 1943. Each symbol represents $100,000,000 of goods.

Lever Interests Get Control of British Frosted Foods Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Announcement that Lever Bros. & Unilever, Ltd., already deeply interested in the preserved foods industries, had bought control of Frosted Foods, Ltd. from General Foods Corporation was made by Edwin T. Gibson, vice-president of General Foods.

"Sale of control of our British subsidiary to the world-known Lever interests has no effect on our subsidiary, Frosted Foods Sales Corporation," he said. "This company always has sold its entire production of quick-frozen foods within the United States and its territories and possessions, and will continue to do so."

The British affiliate was organized June 15, 1938, to develop the quick-frozen foods business in the United Kingdom and to put to use in the British Empire the patents and rights owned by General Foods. Of the original capitalization of £100,000, General Foods or its representatives owned 75 per cent, and Robert Ducas, well-known in dry-ice and allied businesses in London, headed a British group owning 25 per cent of the shares.

Under the terms of the sales agreement, the nominal capital of Frosted Foods, Ltd., is increased to £800,000. Of the £700,000 additional capital, Lever is acquiring for cash 600,000 shares of £1 par B ordinary shares. The balance of 100,000 shares of £1 par A shares, will be issued to General Foods as consideration for patents and rights in quick-freezing processes and apparatus in all parts of the world outside the United States and its possessions.

Steel Head's Salary $537,724 in '42

NEW YORK (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., received $537,724 as salary in 1942, it was disclosed by proxies for the concern's annual meeting to be held at Wilmington, Del., on April 13.

Other executives of the corporation or subsidiaries received these remunerations; $197,317 to Quincy Bent and Paul Mackall, vice-presidents; $160,286 to Arthur B. Homer, vice-president; $155,393 to Robert E. McMath, vice-president and secretary, and Frederick A. Schick, controller; $109,620 to Norborne Berkeley, assistant to the president, Charles R. Holton, Myrl L. Jacobs and Joseph M. Larkin, vice-presidents, and $104,620 to John M. Gross, vice-president.

Paramount Suit Dismissal Upheld by Supreme Court

NEW YORK (AP)—The appellate division unanimously upheld Supreme Court Justice Carroll G. Walter's dismissal of a suit by six stockholders to recover $100,000 from Paramount Pictures Inc. and certain of its directors for sums paid to Willie Bioff and George E. Browne, labor leaders convicted of extortion.

Last June, Justice Walter held that "Paramount Pictures Corporation was not the giver of a bribe, but a submitter to an extortion" and that "a payment of corporate funds by way of submission to an illegal exaction is not necessarily the diversion of such funds from legitimate corporate purposes."

New Colombian Oil Well

BOGOTA (AP)—The Ministry of Mines was quoted by the newspaper La Razon this week as announcing that Colombia's oil production record was about to be broken with tapping of a well on the Socony-Vacuum concession in the Lower Magdalena River region which it is claimed is capable of 1,000 barrels a day.

CIO Council Urges Limit on Dividends, And Interest Rates

DETROIT (AP)—A demand that dividends on stocks and interest on securities be limited for the war's duration to a rate not exceeding that paid on Government war bonds was forwarded by the Michigan CIO Council to President Roosevelt and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau.

It was contained in a resolution adopted at the council's quarterly meeting after council president August Scholle declared such limitation was "absolutely necessary to prevent further inflationary trends." He said "Labor in general had submitted to wage ceilings, but that private investments were paying a soaring return almost exclusively derived from profits on war contracts."

New Oil Reserves Held Vital to Avert Serious Shortage

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The nation will face a serious oil shortage within two years unless additional oil reserves are discovered and developed, Walter S. Hallanan, President of Plymouth Oil Company, predicted.

In his annual report to stockholders, Mr. Hallanan stated:

"There is a real possibility that the day is not far off when the United States, long known as the world's greatest exporter of oil and oil products, may have to resort to the importing of that commodity to meet her needs."

He foresaw development of additional reserves through the activities of wildcatters as the only solution to the problem.

The company reported net income of $1,774,146 last year, equal to $1.69 per common share, compared with $1,546,895, or $1.48 a share in 1941.

Construction Shows Further Downtrend

WASHINGTON (AP)—The downward trend in construction continued in January with a 14 per cent decrease from December, the War Production Board reported.

The January volume of $783,500,000 represented a 46 per cent decrease from August, 1942, the peak month of 1942, and compared with $912,000,000 in December.

WPB estimated that 80 per cent of January construction was for war purposes, compared with 65 per cent in January, 1942.

U. S. Money to Develop Steep Rock Iron Mines

TORONTO (CP)—Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ltd., announced in its annual report to stockholders that negotiations had been concluded for $8,727,500 in Canadian funds to develop property west of Port Arthur, Ontario.

Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier, organized Premium Iron Ores, Ltd., to market the Steep Rock ores and to handle transportation insurance and other matters. The company would draw a 2 per cent commission on ore sales.

It was expected that the mine could be brought to the production stage within 17 months and present plans envisaged output of 2,000,000 tons of ore annually. At that rate estimated ore reserves would keep the plant operating 50 years. About $1,000,000 already had been expended on the property.

Financing mainly was assured from the United States under these conditions: $5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under a 4 per cent first mortgage bond; $2,025,000 from a $2,250,000 debenture issue underwritten at 90 by Otis & Co., Cleveland; $1,000,000 secured from Premium Iron. This makes a total of $8,727,500 in Canadian funds.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire (½g)	19	19	19
1100	Aero Supply B (.75g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
600	Ainsworth (¼g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	Air Investors	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Aire Assocs (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Air-Way E Ap (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
80	Ala Gt Sou (pf)	81	81	81
200	Allied Prod (2)	28½	28½	28½
200	Allied Prod A (1¾)	28½	28½	28½
100	Alum Ltd (.75a)	81½	81½	81½
50

Terry Reardon With Canadiens

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Dick Irvin led his Montreal Canadiens back into Boston early today with his thoughts set on three objectives—defeat of Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight, prolongation of the Bruins-Canadiens series to seven games, and ultimate victory for his Habitants in this first Stanley Cup round.

A short three days ago those aims might have sounded fantastic. The Bruins were leading three games to nothing. Everything was going their way. They seemed unbeatable. Yet today the picture has been completely changed and the quiet-voiced Montreal coach may not be too far off in his calculating.

At least Irvin is leaving no avenue unexplored as he attempts to beard the Bruins in their own den for the first time in more than two years. He brought with him a former Boston hero in young Terry Reardon, who will probably play center on the Canadiens' pesky third line this evening.

By a Staff Photographer
Terry Reardon

To Ask Permission

We say probably because Irvin himself declared as he checked in at the Hotel Manger this morning, "We've brought Terry along, but we'll have to ask the league if he can play. I don't see how they can stop us, though, for Terry is on our reserve list, and in fact we brought him to Boston once before this winter."

Reardon will be remembered as the brash young man who sparked the Bruins through their memorable series with Toronto Maple Leafs in the spring of 1941. That series went the full seven games, with Bruins winning and going on to defeat Detroit in four straight for the Stanley Cup.

Will Be Officer

Terry will not be with Canadiens for long, because he leaves for officers' training at Three Rivers, Que., this Friday, but he can be a tremendous factor in helping Montreal to victories here tonight and back in Montreal Thursday, thus firing them with the lift to come back to Boston at the end of the week and take the seventh and deciding game.

All credit to Reardon and others on his club aside, though, Irvin is fully cognizant that the crux of the situation tonight rests with the Bruins' Johnny Crawford. It still has not been determined whether he will play, and a decision is not expected until late this afternoon. If he plays the Bruins will be favored. If not, they will probably be no better than an even choice.

Might Be Habit

The Bruins, however, are a fighting hockey team and have known adversity before. It is not unlikely for them to refuse to believe they cannot win without Crawford, and go out tonight and prove it. After all, they have done the unexpected the whole season long and they may find they have made a habit of it.

Should the Bruins win tonight, the series with Canadiens will be all over and the Rossmen will go on to meet the winner of the Detroit-Toronto play-down. Detroit is leading the Maple Leafs three games to two, and like the Bruins can wind up that series in Toronto tonight. It remains to be seen, however, what the effect of Jimmy Orlando's trouble with the United States Government has upon the rest of the team. A blow to Red Wings' morale, plus a drive by Leafs on their own ice, could be disastrous for Detroit.

Over the Blue Line

Reardon is scheduled to play between Marcel Dheere and Dutch Hiller . . . If by any chance Terry is kept on the bench, Charlie Sands will go to right wing and Hiller to center . . . Irvin also brought along a spare defenseman in Leo Lamoureaux and a spare goalie in Bill Durnan, just in case . . . Dick reported that Jack Portland is all right again, but that Toe Blake and Joe Benoit are not too frisky.

⁂

Tommy Gorman, general manager of Montreal Forum and of Canadiens, came down with the team and brought his son, Joe, with him . . . Joe, a strapping six-footer, is an Air Craftsman, second class, in the R. C. A. F., and is making his first visit to Boston.

⁂

Canadiens may prove as bumptious tonight as they were in Montreal last Saturday . . . They are sure to go all out for victory—a tie is no good in these play-offs . . . Their confidence has been bolstered tremendously by the improved work of Goalie Paul Bibeault, who has turned in the only shutout of the whole play-offs so far . . . Over the regular season Bibeault was fifth among the league's goalies . . . Johnny Mowers, Turk Broda, Frankie Brimsek, and Bert Gardiner all were scored on fewer times.

⁂

If Crawford does not play, Manager Art Ross has several possibilities open to him . . . He can play Red Anderson again at defense, leaving Busher Jackson to team with Murph Chamberlain and Ossie Aubuchon . . . Or he can drop Busher back to defense and use either Johnny Schmidt or Yank Boyd on the third line . . . Watch Don Gallinger tonight . . . He has been getting better all season and is really hitting his stride in these play-offs.

Jimmy Orlando Pleads Guilty In Draft Case

DETROIT, March 30 (AP)—Jimmy Orlando, star defenseman of the Detroit Red Wings National League Hockey team, pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of obtaining draft deferment by posing as an essential war worker.

He was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Clarence Pettit shortly after FBI agents arrested him as he was entraining at the Michigan Central depot, with other members of the Red Wing squad, for Toronto and tonight's Stanley Cup hockey play-off game.

Was Machinist

Kenneth Wilkins, assistant U. S. attorney, said Orlando—known as the "bad man" of National League hockey because of his frequent trips to the penalty box—represented himself as a machinist employed by the Lincoln Tool & Die Co. of Detroit when he registered with his draft board last September.

Wilkins said the ice star actually was employed as a machinist for only two weeks, and later was transferred to office work, although he was classified 2-B on the strength of his statement that he was a machinist.

Wilkins said David Ferguson, part owner of Lincoln Tool & Die, was charged in a separate warrant with aiding Orlando to establish an erroneous Selective Service classification.

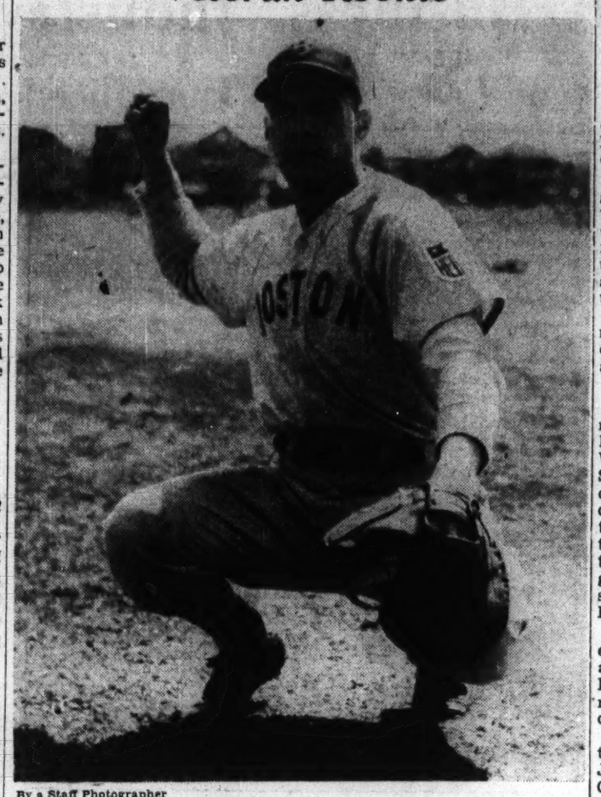
Rejoined Team

Orlando was freed under $2,000 bond to await Grand Jury action on his case.

Orlando took a later train for Toronto to rejoin the Red Wings. As he left the court, he told reporters he had misunderstood the affidavit he was accused of falsifying and planned to join the Canadian Army, or the U. S. forces should he be called, at the end of the current hockey campaign.

He is a Canadian citizen.

Veteran Rookie



By a Staff Photographer

Herb Bremer, Red Sox

In the St. Louis Cardinal organization for a number of years, Bremer at the moment is trying to win a spot on the Red Sox catching staff. Last season with Little Rock, he appeared in 87 games and batted .266. He is a six-footer, weighing close to 200 pounds.

North, South Open Golf Tournament Was Standout

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all golf tournaments ever staged, there never was quite such another as the North and South open last week at Pinehurst. It was a sort of combined war-peace-junior-senior affair, open to anybody of any age in the Army or Navy, but restricted to those of 38 years or more from the civilian ranks. What Army life and absenteeism from golf can do to a man's game was well exemplified in the performance of Private Lester Kennedy, Massachusetts pro now stationed at Camp Campbell, Ky.

A year ago in the regular North and South annual open championship, Kennedy was the sensation of the first round, with a dazzling 66, which led the field and sent Kennedy's name blazing over the telegraph wires from one end of the country to the other, to create headlines on sporting pages. The newcomer to golf's "big tent" kept up the pace with a 70 in the second round, whereby at the tournament half-way mark he ran a single stroke back of scintillating Ben Hogan, who went on to win the championship with a record low of 271.

Best Finish

In his latest Pinehurst venture, transferring activities from the drill grounds to the play grounds, Kennedy's opening salute with the club in place of the gun was an 85, or 19 strokes worse than his 66 a year ago. Then he began to get the feel of the clubs and cracked off a 77 in last week's second round. In the third round he skyrocketed to 83, then really "dug in" for a true fighting man's finish and, with a fourth-round 73, actually turned in the best card of the field in that finishing round.

But aside from the freaking nature of the tournament, and such freakish scoring as that of Private Kennedy, and an 85-73 start for Roy Bronsdon of Brae-Burn, and a gamut of 87-75 for Bert Nicoll of Belmont in two of his rounds, the affair at Pinehurst had a most unusual and intensely interesting angle in the personnel of starters and the order in which the leaders finished.

First, let's give their names and their scores, in the order of their finishes:

Bobby Cruickshank	71	72	74	75—292
Joe Kirkwood	72	73	71	77—293
Joe Turnesa	73	74	74	74—295
Gene Sarazen	74	72	74	75—295
Johnny Farrell	73	74	77	74—298

There you have Sarazen, twice winner of our national open, and Farrell, who won it once; there is Cruickshank, who tied for the same title in 1923, and lost in the play-off with Bobby Jones; there is Turnesa, who led by five strokes with only seven holes to play in the national open of 1926, only to partially slip as well as encounter some exceedingly tough breaks, and in the end finish a stroke behind Bobby Jones. Then there is Kirkwood, who in earlier days, when he was first entertaining American crowds with his famous trick shots, had them all saying that anybody who could do what he could with clubs and ball ought to win championships hands down. He was a factor in several nationals, but never came through as winner.

Four Better

In that above list of players and the interesting results of their play at Pinehurst is a 20-year survey of championship golf and some of the game's greatest performers, still able to do things with the little pellet; for, come to think about it, Cruickshank's 292 total represents an average of only 73 strokes per round, on a course measuring over 6,800 yards. Give a thought, also, to the fact that Cruickshank's 292 on the tough No. 2 course at Pinehurst last week, when the "Wee Scot," five feet four, admitted to 49 years, was four strokes better than his total of 20 years ago at Inwood in the national open, when he came within a putt of being national open champion and of staving off for at least one more year that amazing championship compilation of the Atlanta, Ga., marvel, Bobby Jones, now a Major in the Army.

Bobby Cruickshank's career in golf, along with his personality, would make a most readable book. He does not look the five feet four inches that he claims, or did claim when I asked him about it at Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., in 1937. Yet in his best days not many of them were outhitting him many yards off the tees, and with the irons he has ranked with the great masters. "Watch his footwork," said another prominent professional to me a few years ago at Pinehurst. "You'll see nothing to equal it in the pro ranks."

In several of the national opens "Wee Bobbie," one-time Scottish amateur, has been on the brink of winning and has been a sensational performer. His best chance of winning was in 1923, as aforementioned, the time he tied and lost in the play-off. In 1932 at Fresh Meadow, the year Sarazen won for the second time, Cruickshank's finish of 69, 68 the final day landed him in a tie for second place, after a start of 78, 74, which left him apparently hopelessly out of the running. At Merion two years later he looked like a winner five holes from home, and at Oakland Hills in 1937 his 67 in the second round was the best of the entire field with the single exception of a dazzling 66 by Jimmy Thomson. That year Cruickshank finished third.

Gordon in Line

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—Second baseman Joe Gordon, voted the American League's most valuable player last year, said he had come to terms with the New York Yankees and would leave immediately for the training camp at Asbury Park, N. J.

Gordon said he and Ed Barrow, President of the Yankees, reached a salary agreement by telephone. The figure was not disclosed, but it was believed Gordon received a substantial increase over his 1942 salary, reportedly in the neighborhood of $17,000.

National League Takes Move to Stop Stalling

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A rule popular with the customers has been added to the National League code, according to President Bob Quinn of the Braves.

In the approaching season any game which is halted by a legal time limit, either in the afternoon or under lights, or because a lighting system failed, will be continued exactly where it was stopped at the first subsequent meeting of the teams.

In other words, there will be no more stalling at Braves Field on Sunday by the team in the lead as the 6:30 deadline comes in sight.

Wise Step

The Hub still remembers the minor league exhibition put on by Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox at Fenway Park one Sunday last year. Dykes tried to change pitchers so often that the clock would cheat the Red Sox of taking their final turn at bat. Fortunately, the locals were able to take their turn and win the ball game. This new N. L. ruling would seem a wise step for the American League, also.

Bob Quinn hastily adds, however, that the rule change does not apply to unplayed portions of such league games as may be halted by rain after having gone the legal distance.

A touch of winter having chased their athletes indoors, managers Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Casey Stengel of the Braves today continued their drills in the cages at Tufts and Choate School, respectively.

Lake Out

Cronin today was pondering the possibility of losing Eddie Lake, his rookie shortstop, for the exhibition series which begins next Saturday afternoon in Brooklyn. Eddie became ill yesterday and will be on the sidelines for an indefinite period. On top of that, Bobby Doerr probably will not be in shape in time to face the Dodgers. The emergency may mean that the Skipper himself will have to go to work for a few games, unless he can recruit an outfielder or catcher to fill one of the gaps.

Down at Wallingford, Stengel today expressed himself as very pleased with the pitching of newcomers Nate Andrews and Red Barrett, and of Al Javery, who seem to be further advanced in condition than most of the other Boston hurlers.

Cardinal Product

One of Cronin's catching rookies can hardly be called just that. In fact, he has done some catching in the National League and has been around the St. Louis Cardinal organization man and boy since 1932. But like a lot of Redbird farmhands, Herb almost got rusty before he finally had an opportunity to play regularly.

"Why, I never did get into more than 20 or 25 games the first five years I was in the organization," Bremer told me. "Finally, in 1937, I landed with Fred Hofman's Columbus, Ga., Sally League club and caught 145 games, hitting .307 with 117 runs bated in."

Bremer was with the Cardinal varsity all through the '38 season and part of '39, but had to take a back seat to Mickey Owen. Then Sam Breadon came up with Walter Cooper and that was the end of Herb's chances at Sportsman's Park. A year ago Bremer helped Little Rock win the Southern Association pennant with his fine handling of pitchers and timely clouting.

The Cardinal purchase—secured in the draft—is battling young Roy Partee for the third spot on the Red Sox catching staff, behind Johnny Peacock and Bill Conroy. Bremer at least has experience in his favor.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—In case you're wondering how sailor Sammy Snead managed to knock off a couple of 67's in winning that Coronado, Calif., golf tournament last week end in spite of having to play only when the Navy isn't keeping him busy; how Frankie Strafaci can continue to turn in low scores for his occasional rounds in Australia, etc., here's what sounds like a reasonable explanation. . . . Ernest Jones, widely known golf teacher who lost a leg in World War I, says that once a golfer learns the "feel" of the proper swing, he never entirely loses it so he doesn't need much practice. . . . "On my first round after losing a leg, I shot a 38-35 over my home course," Jones adds. . . . Besides that, he figures that a serviceman would be more free from mental hazards than if he were making the regular tournament circuit.

⁂

Don't start buying your tickets for the Greg Rice-Gundar Haegg races yet. Although Haegg wants to come here this summer, arrangements haven't gone beyond an application for air travel priorities and the A. A. U. hasn't had any ruling on that . . . Oklahoma Aggies wrestlers, who haven't been able to get any competition all season, are planning to hitch-hike to New York for the A. A. U. championships in mid-April . . . Sam Butz, Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union: "The stories from the northern training camps get funnier, if not longer, day by day. Manager Billy Southworth was quoted recently as being happy when the weather forced the Cardinals indoors at Cairo after they had been outdoors for three whole days in a row. Maybe if Billy would get some of those crash helmets shipyard workers wear, they could stand that hot Cairo sun a bit better."

⁂

Private Johnny Kelley, the 1935 Boston marathan winner, has secured permission from his Fort McClellan, Ala., superiors to run in this year's Patriots Day grind. . . . Explaining the value of football to naval aviation cadets, Lieut. Comm. Harvey Harman of the North Carolina Pre-Flight School points out that Lieut. Comm. Bill Kern has 18 Jap planes to his credit and Buzz Borries and Dick Bull 12 between them. All were Annapolis stars. . . . The highest service bowling score reported to the American Bowling Congress comes from that mysterious sanctioned league whose only address is APO 862, New York. It's a 278 game turned in by the outfit's Commander, Brig, Gen. John B. Brooks.

North and South Women's Golf Now In Opening Round

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., medalist, was paired with Anne Hotchkiss of Pinehurst today in the opening round of the 41st North and South women's golf championship.

Miss Kirby won the qualifying medal with a 78. Miss Hotchkiss had 96.

Other pairings, with qualifying scores: Mrs. C. F. Sprague of Rockport, Mass., (97) vs. Helen Waring of Pinehurst (86); Mrs. Walker Fulcher of Cherry Valley, Long Island, N. Y., (99) vs. Mrs. W. G. Boggs of Pittsburgh, Pa. (91); Peggy Kirk of Findlay, Ohio, (86) vs. Mrs. C. L. Meyer of Omaha, Neb., (96); Mrs. L. R. Porteus of Portland, Maine, (98) vs. Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., (85); Mrs. Forbes Wilson of York Village, Maine, (93) vs. Mrs. J. Stuart Brown of Sewickley, Pa. (91); Mrs. Percy Rothwell of Hartford, Conn., (99) vs. Mrs. Edward Stevens of Greenwich, Conn., (92); and Mrs. J. O. Hobson of New York (96) vs. Mrs. Glenna Collet Vare of Philadelphia, (85).

Umpire Called

CHICAGO (AP)—Manpower demands of the war are cutting into the major leagues' umpire staffs, too.

Art Passarella, American League arbiter assigned to the Chicago White Sox for their spring training schedule, was ordered to report for induction on April 19—two days before the opening of the season.

Fournier Toledo Pilot

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Jack Fournier, for many years an outstanding National League batsman, has been signed to manage the Toledo Mud Hens of the American Association, club President G. E. Gilliland announced.

Spring Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

French Lick, Ind.—Now that outfielder Bill Nicholson has signed his contract, Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Chicago Cubs has quit thinking about Lou Novikoff. But Wilson would like to see catcher Clyde McCullough and shortstop Eddie Stanky report soon. Both are the top candidates for their positions and both are good hitters.

Wilmington, Del.—The Philadelphia Athletics, in camp for only a week, open their spring exhibition schedule today with a contest against the University of Delaware nine. Orie Arnitzen, who won seven of eight for Williamsport last year, has changed his mind about quitting baseball for the duration and is expected to report today.

Lakewood, N. J.—Manager Mel Ott of the New York Giants, took one look at Napoleon Reyes, Cuban baseball player, and decided to give him a chance of winning the first base job. Reyes, who has spent the past two seasons on the Giants' Jersey City farm, is 6ft., 1in. tall and weighs 205 pounds.

He will be on the sidelines, however, until his size 12 shoes arrive from Havana.

Hershey, Pa.—With only three infielders available catcher Mickey Livingston may play first base in the Philadelphia Phillies' Sunday exhibition against the A's. Bucky Harris, however, says he is talking deals for three shortstops and a first baseman, all of whom have either played in the majors or in the double A minors.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Manager Joe McCarthy has used Johnny Lindell, towering pitcher, on the mound, at first, at third and in the outfield, but said today the lanky athelte would be in the outfield when the exhibition schedule starts Sunday.

French Lick, Ind.—Thornton Lee, a pitching liability for the Chicago White Sox last season, has rejoined his mates and says none of the 1942 arm trouble is present now and he hopes to return to the form of 1941 when he won 22 games.

Bear Mountain, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Dodgers and the U. S. Military Academy nine will swap pitchers for a day Wednesday when the major leaguers oppose the Cadets. Manager Leo Durocher still hasn't decided which of his players will be sent to the mound.

Cairo, Ill.—With his holdout problems in the background, Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals is finding additional joy each day in the work of his mound staff.

Neither Howie Pollet nor Ernie White, southpaws, have mentioned handicaps which hampered them through the early part of 1942.

Muncie, Ind.—Rookie Frank Colman, once a pitcher but now a .330 hitting outfielder up from Toronto, is the star rookie of the Pittsburgh Pirate camp. In addition to his hitting, his fielding has been outstanding and Manager Frankie Frisch is using him regularly in right field.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—The St. Louis Browns have scheduled a doubleheader for Sunday against the Lambert Field Naval Air Station team which has Johnny Berardino, former Brown shortstop, and Bob Scheffing, Chicago Cub catcher, on its roster. Catcher Frankie Hayes arrived in camp late yesterday.

Bloomington, Ind.—Manager Bill McKechnie won't predict a pennant for his Cincinnati Reds, but he is convinced "we have a better team than we had last year and I know we will win more games." McKechnie says the addition of Eddie Miller gives the Reds the best infield in the National League.

College Park, Md.—Joe Jacobs, 17-year-old Wichita, Kan., player, may give Manager Ossie Bluege of the Washington Senators some unlooked for trouble at shortstop. With Joe Sullivan and Ellis Clary slated to share the position the youngster was the star of yesterday's practice game with a pair of fielding plays that cut off apparent hits.

Haegg to Visit America in May

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, March 30

A spokesman for the Swedish Athletic Association today said Gundar Haegg, world record holder at distances from a mile to 5,000 meters; Arne Andersson and Hakan Lidman plan to leave for the United States early in May to compete in a series of track meets.

The spokesman explained that seats on the clipper had been booked for the early part of May, but the exact date depends on American officials. Andersson is Haegg's greatest Swedish rival at a mile and two miles and Lidman is a hurdler.

Young Ross in R. C. A. F.

Canadian Wartime Information Bureau

LAC John K. M. Ross

Among the 13 fliers from the United States who received their Royal Canadian Air Force flying badges at No. 2 Service Flying Training School at Uplands, near Ottawa, March 19 was LAC John Ross of Brookline, Mass., son of Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League. A Canadian by birth, young Ross was educated at Middlebury College, Vermont.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

HELP WANTED—MEN

Good Paying Summer Jobs

COLLEGE MEN, TEACHERS and others wishing to enjoy a fine summer at a beautiful unique sports resort. Must be willing to work. Young men and women, write

CAPT. JACK
Happy Acres Vacation Club
Lake Beseck—Middlefield, Conn.

BAKER—Highest class all-around retail man; capable of taking responsibility of 3-man shop; must know highest type varieties bread, pastries; salary in proportion to experience, ability. Send refs., full particulars about yourself to SAVAGE'S BAKERY, 2226 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

CARETAKER LARGE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH, Greater New York; must be capable, willing worker; state experience and qualifications. Write Box F-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE office has opening for elevator operators, porters, firemen, handymen. H. MATZ & CO., INC., 202 West 40th Street, LA 4-8004, N. Y. C.

JANITOR wanted. Protestant church; open 2 days weekly; South End district Worcester, Mass. Write Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, now employed, to work on Sunday and time off, at operating, printing or retouching. The Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Assistant, retail fabric store; window trimming; opportunity—right man. Write Box L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys, office boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST to care for two children and share care of home of business couple. Call Old Greenwich, Conn., 7-0045, or write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PHOTOGRAPHERS — printer, operator, retoucher; also girl to help in finishing room. The Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

WANTED—Housekeeper for small family near Boston; pleasantly located; good pay. Tel. Com. 2064.

BOOKKEEPER—Small modern Midtown service organization; monthly reports; operate adding machine, typewriter, electric Monroe; $40. Write Box B-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE experience, college degree in engineering; 35 yrs. manufacturing business; good personality, adaptable. 101 Bonita Ave., Oakland, California.

EXECUTIVE
Experienced in management, production, personnel, purchasing, accounting, the general administrative work in manufacturing and jobbing; 30 years' experience in the Steel industry; married and active; free to go anywhere. Box S-917 Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Christian Scientist; excellent cook. Capable, conscientious manager. Also nursing experiences. Splendid references. Write 258 N. Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon, New York.

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), refined, unencumbered; anywhere; reader; driver. Write Box P-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

WEDDING GIFTS — See Boston's most unusual collection. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES LTD., Hotel Statler

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42, N. Y. C. Lo. 5-3511 Rm. 1018
Permanents, $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
Men's clothing, new or used; also shoes.
MR. GOLDMAN
4 GREEN ST., BOSTON, CAP. 7773

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-6000

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS NOW OPEN FOR SOLOIST
Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 Green Street, Lawrence, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C., MU 2-0253.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Used quart oil cans. We buy them. Write for prices. Connecticut Can Co., Hartford, Conn.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

LATE model used cars for cash. Call Mr. Jones, Weymouth 0330, NORFOLK MOTORS INC., East Weymouth, Mass.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FOR RENT complete, or would share beautiful, completely equipped 7-rm., 3-bath apt., 16th floor, Washington Square, New York; 6 or 12 months beginning May 1st; widower. Box L-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHILA., PA.—Completely furn., incl. silver, linen: 2 bedrms., liv. rm., dinette, kitchenette. 4841 Cedar Ave. Tel. eve. Sherwood 8345.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 620 W. 116 (Apt. 73)—Sunny, quiet; comfortable bed; 2 windows; river view; reasonable. CAth. 8-5451.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 48 W. 48th St.—Facing Rockefeller Center; business or professional office; quiet, 2 windows, 15½'x11½'; reception room; $40.00. Phone BRyant 9-9032.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished office on lease, congenial surroundings; Midtown. Write Box G-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office: 13 Winchester Street, Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office: 117 Water Street, Boston HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

MAN who understands the uses of compressed air and hydraulics in industry or is sufficiently familiar with production machinery to grasp training quickly; we serve through improving production by the application of air or hydraulic controls to make operations easier, quicker, more accurate, or automatic; we work principally in the middle western states; salary, expenses, share of profits. Please write fully TRI-STATE ENGINEERING and SUPPLY CO., 549 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, attention JAY CRESWELL.

LAUNDRY—Experienced wash man with some knowledge boiler and engine; steady work; also girl marker and assorter; laundry doing 800 weekly. Write Model Laundry Co., 864 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Crossword Quiz Answers

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/- Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Abb. 7348.

HOUSES WANTED

Wanted, BUNGALOW or COTTAGE, unfurnished, with large garden, within 3 or 3 miles of Christian Science church; would rent or purchase. Box W-1739, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Waiting to welcome you. F. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tel. Jes. 908

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2139
Where peace and beauty still remain

England

BLACKBURN

TONS OF COMFORT
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7161
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BRADFORD

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
★
FASHIONS
FABRICS
FURNISHINGS
DECORATIONS
MEN'S OUTFITTING
Phone 2980 (Fourteen Lines)

Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
WESTGATE
Prevailing Fashions in Utility and Non-Utility
SPRING COATS AND COSTUMES
A visit to inspect our spring collection will help you to make a wise disposal of your valuable coupons.

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9546 BRADFORD (8 lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2467
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

HALIFAX

High-Class Furriers and Costumiers
LINDSAY
Exclusive Furs, Model Coats, Suits and Gowns, Bridal Ensembles
37, Commercial St., Halifax 'Phone 2651.

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone: Royal 6116

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics
BLAckfriars 6666
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES' CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF FINSTONE ST Tel. 24295

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

WAKEFIELD

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Patrick & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR. 5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

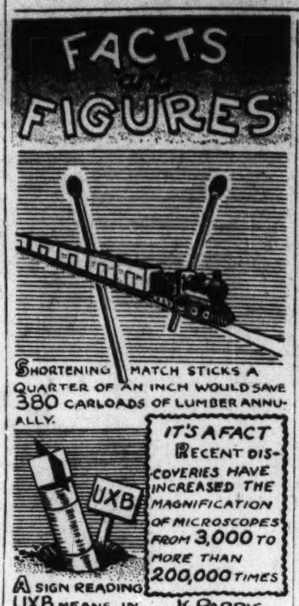
WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J.W. BLACK
GLASGOW

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.


FACTS & FIGURES
SHORTENING A MATCH STICKS A QUARTER OF AN INCH WOULD SAVE 380 CARLOADS OF LUMBER ANNUALLY.
IT'S A FACT RECENT DISCOVERIES HAVE INCREASED THE MAGNIFICATION OF MICROSCOPES FROM 3,000 TO MORE THAN 200,000 TIMES
UXB
A SIGN READING UXB MEANS, IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE ARMED FORCES, UNEXPLODED BOMB.
K. PARRIS
ONE POUND OF COMPRESSED DEHYDRATED POTATOES MAKES 24 SERVINGS WHEN WATER IS ADDED.

Daily Anecdote

Problems of a Writer

At the wedding of O. Henry (Sidney Porter) a guest approached the bride and said, "May I ask a question I have been wanting to ask your husband for a long time?"

"Why, certainly," replied Mrs. Porter.

"Well," inquired the guest, "why does your husband always have the ladies in his stories wear **crepe de chine?**"

"I declare I don't know," answered the bride. "Suppose we ask Mr. Porter?"

When the question had been put to the author he grinned sheepishly and replied, "To tell the truth, I know only two kinds of goods, calico and **crepe de chine.** When a girl can't wear calico, I make her wear crepe de chine. That's all there is to it."

Brevities

Punch ©: A sword-swallower was hissed at an American circus. The United States is getting very salvage-conscious.

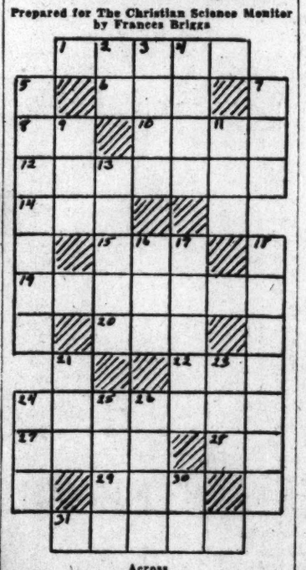
Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: A news commentator is the fellow who can talk interestingly for fifteen minutes when there is no news.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let the weak say, I am strong.—JOEL 3:10

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who inhabit "Land of the Thousand Lakes"?
6—Also.
9—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
10—Oliver Hazard Perry built a fleet on what lake?
12—Drake of the common wild duck is what?
14—Who preceded Robert Southey as poet laureate of England?
15—What is name of a genus of rodents?
18—What creature is one of "traveling musicians" in well-known child's tale?
20—Born.
22—Sea eagle.
24—What Swiss fortress is immortalized in poem by Byron?
27—If your bouquet contained a Bourbon, it would be what?
28—You and I.
29—To linger or loiter.
31—What is first name of Mr. Mason, who solves many of Erle Stanley Gardner mysteries?

Down
2—Pronoun.
3—What is first name of author of "Tonight at 8:30"?
4—What Ibsen heroine is wed to Thorwald Helmer?
5—What poem by Kipling was suggested by a Philip Burne-Jones painting?
7—Conducted.
9—What is color of a horse mentioned in Foster's "Camptown Races"?
11—Man's name.
13—Kind of what fruit is often candied or preserved?
16—To employ.
17—Girders, formerly usually of timber, are now commonly of what substance?
18—Cat in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" did what?
21—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
23—Rank.
24—"And with no language but a ——."
25—Small island.
26—In Shakespeare's drama, Cordelia is youngest daughter of what king?
30—The drachma is monetary unit of what country (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Air Is Compressed in Some Wind Tunnels and Thinned in Others?

When the United States entered World War II, it found itself pitted against enemies who had worked feverishly for years to perfect their flying warcraft. To meet and beat their results meant aeronautical research under great pressure.

One extremely valuable research tool is the air tunnel. In such a device many vital facts about airplane performance can be discovered quickly and accurately. By keeping the plane in the tunnel stationary and blowing air past it, practically the same reactions as those produced by actual flight are obtained.

A gigantic wind tunnel at Langley Field, Va., for example, tests full-size planes. However, its wind speed is limited to about 125 miles per hour and does not provide the research engineers with all the performance data they need on planes whose speed in actual flight may exceed 400 miles per hour.

To meet this need, the Army Air Corps has built a $2,500,000 air tunnel at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. In this tunnel a scale model of the plane may be tested in a terrific blast of air that roars past it at a velocity of 400 miles per hour and more. Tests in this tunnel help to provide answers to such questions as: What is the best shape for an airplane wing—will proposed changes in design increase or decrease air drag—will the new model be capable of carrying a heavier load of men, guns, fuel, armor, and bombs?

The factor of air density must be taken into consideration in these tests. If a model half the size of the actual plane is used, engineers compress the air in the tunnel to twice normal density. Thus they duplicate full-scale effects of air flow by changing the density of the air in accordance with the size of the model.

And to simulate air conditions at high altitudes, the air in the tunnel can be thinned out to a partial vacuum. In this manner wind tunnel tests can furnish clues to the behavior of a full-size ship in the rare upper reaches of the atmosphere. —W. P. Keasbey

Wide World
California's Co-operative Wind Tunnel
The most advanced wind tunnel ever built is the claim of the Aircraft War Production Council for the new aeronautical designing project recently begun at Pasadena, Calif. Costing approximately $2,100,000, the tunnel, to be used for testing warplanes, is being financed by Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed and North American Aircraft Companies. Pictured above is a sketch of the wind tunnel design; its counterpart will be completed shortly at Buffalo, N. Y.

Friendly Light

(Letter to Dallas News)

Dallas, Texas

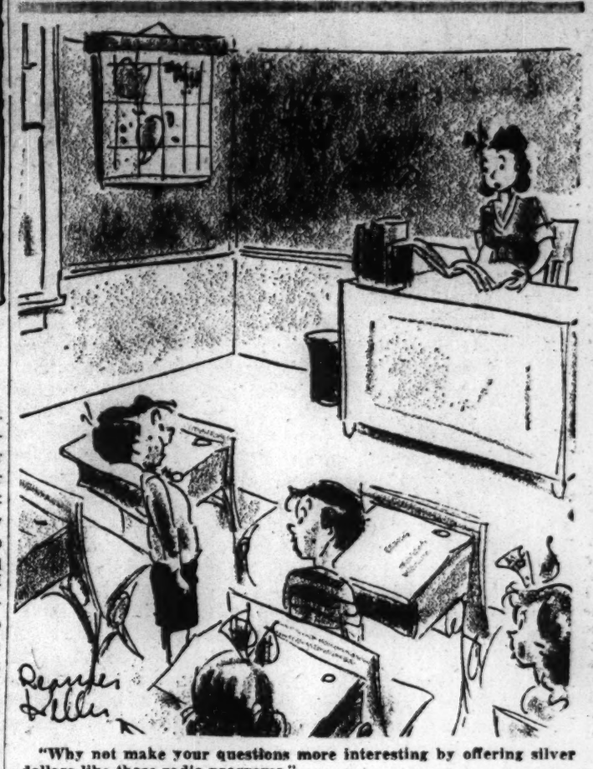
Late one evening this week, Mr. and Mrs. Truett Davenport answered a knock at their front door and there stood a young soldier with a questioning smile. He said: "I beg your pardon, but I saw your bright light and it looked so friendly; I am being transferred from my camp tomorrow, and I wanted to say good-by to somebody. I have no folks, nobody to care where or when I go, so I am saying good-by to you. You do not mind, do you?"

The Davenports have no children and they did not mind the young soldier stopping at their door to tell them good-by; they gave him all the love and good wishes they could express, and asked to adopt him for the duration. M. R.

Daily Quotation

The darkest shadows are those which a man makes when he stands in his own light.—HENRY SEDGWICK

Just for Fun— *Reamer Keller*



"Why not make your questions more interesting by offering silver dollars like those radio programs."

In Lighter Vein

Safer That Way

Passenger: "I've been waiting for a bus for 10 minutes. Then five of them come along together. Why can't you arrange it better?"

Operator: "Well, you see, we're working in convoys now. We haven't lost a single bus so far."—Atlanta Two Bells.

The Ladies

Have women more courage than men?

Certainly. Have you ever seen a man try on three or four suits with only thirty cents in his pockets? —The Stanley World.

Broad Hint

A talkative golfer, trying to get out of a trap, said: "The traps are certainly annoying, don't you think?"

Second golfer, trying to concentrate on a difficult putt, replied: "They are! Would you mind closing one of them?"

Letters Transposed!

"The Women," a three-act play, will be presented in the near future by the newly-organized Women's Club. Arthur T. Mace is directing the cats.—Chico (Calif.) Enterprise.

NEWS ITEM— NATION-WIDE CHEESE RATIONING STARTED MONDAY, MARCH 29th.

SINCE RATIONING WE ALWAYS GET LIMBURGER-ONE WHIFF SERVES SIX
I USED UP ALL MY COUPONS, SO I'D LIKE TO PUT THIS AD IN THE PAPER
Gentleman, having loaf of bread and one egg, would like to meet lady with ½ lb. of cheese to share rarebit
CLASSIFIED ADV. DEPT.
DIANA, IF I WENT TO THE STORE AND BOUGHT 50 POUNDS OF CHEESE AND ATE 10 POUNDS, HOW MANY POUNDS WOULD I HAVE LEFT?
40 - BUT YOU'D BE VERY FOOLISH TO GIVE UP ALL THOSE COUPONS JUST FOR CHEESE
DON'T BE SCARED! WITH CHEESE RATIONED NOW THEY WON'T BAIT IT
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Secret Investigators Investigating*

By Le Pelley

COME ON... IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE THERE'S A "BLACK MARKET" IN HYMIE DOBSON'S YARD I'LL SHOW YOU...
DO WE HAVE TO GO ON TIP-TOE FOR FIVE BLOCKS ?
Hmm... YES... IT'S STILL THERE !!
Black Market open April 1st
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT ?
WHEN IT OPENS I'LL BE THE FIRST ONE IN THERE ! AND WILL HYMIE FEEL FOOLISH WHEN I FLASH MY BADGE !!!

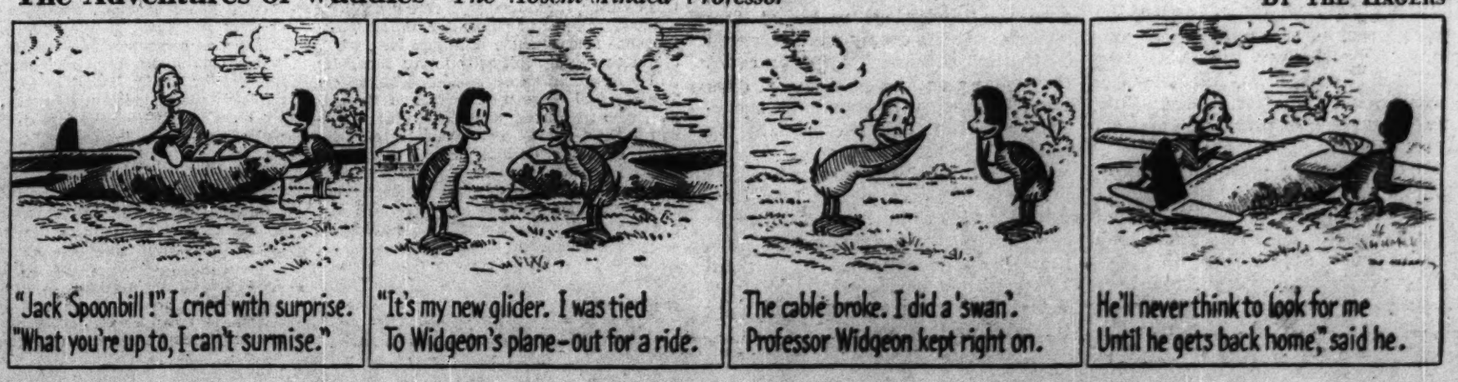
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It May Not Be as Simple as It Sounds!*

By Rodgers

"Well, I have just one idea," I wagged to ol' Pete this afternoon-
"That's one more than I have!" he wagged. "What is it?"
"You realize of course that spy has had to buy a new lunch box," I told him-
"That's right!" He lost his old one, Pete wagged excitedly. "All we have to do is to go down to the war plant gate and pick out a workman with a brand new lunch box!"
"That's all," I said

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Absent-Minded Professor*

By The Hagers


"Jack Spoonbill!" I cried with surprise. "What you're up to, I can't surmise."
"It's my new glider. I was tied To Widgeon's plane-out for a ride.
The cable broke. I did a 'swan'. Professor Widgeon kept right on.
He'll never think to look for me Until he gets back home," said he.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

All-Out Air War

Berliners, digging out from the RAF's latest blow—coming hard upon Saturday night's raid that was twice as heavy as the biggest bombing of London—may be learning that aggression does not pay. With the wreckage of the raid two weeks ago not yet cleared from the center of the city, they must sense that for them, as for the people of Germany's other production and communications centers, the air war has just begun.

The destruction their planes meted out to Warsaw, Rotterdam, Belgrade, Coventry, and Stalingrad is coming home—in tenfold measure. And before the summer is over the present scale of attacks should be doubled. The British are apparently able to replace their losses of bombers, and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the American Eighth Air Force, says he hopes to match Britain's striking power. With mass production of big planes and the training of crews now swinging into full operation, American bombers should become as mighty a weapon as the RAF Bomber Command.

The American people have naturally been especially interested in the daylight raids by Flying Fortresses and Liberators. The stanchness of these ships and the heroism of the crews that bring them back through clouds of Nazi attackers deserve all the plaudits they have received. Yet so far they have done only a fraction of the bombing over Europe. With one exception—the raid on Hamm—they have not penetrated into the interior of Germany. The smashing of the Reich's cities has been the work of Britain's Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings operating at night and without escort.

General Eaker disclosed a few days ago that he expects to have new planes that will carry as much as that "bomb-truck," the Lancaster, and that some American planes will be used for night work. This is an encouraging development. For hitherto American authorities have so emphasized the value of daylight precision bombing that they seemed unwilling to recognize the advantages of night raiding for the specific purpose of destroying German war industries and transport.

Press reports of General Eaker's statement continued to play up the Fortress-type of bombing. He declared that daylight, precision bombing had proved itself in Europe. It has done a fine job on selected targets such as factories and rail centers—where the attackers enjoyed clear weather and fighter protection, as at Rouen. It has also hit U-boat bases such as Wilhelmshaven and Vegesack—where the attackers could come in from the sea. But American bombers have struck only one major blow inside Germany. And about 100 have been lost.

Possibly the deterioration of German defenses and the improvement of the Allied offense—General Eaker told also about more armor for planes and crews—will make daylight bombing feasible over Germany. One feature of the Vegesack raid that seems to have been overlooked was that the Nazis were apparently short of Focke-Wulfs and sent up old Messerschmitts and Junkers 88s—to be shot down like clay pigeons." This kind of advantage—like the ratio of air losses in Tunisia—can knock the Luftwaffe out of the skies, particularly if bombing has cut production by 30 per cent as is estimated.

The purpose in questioning some glowing reports of daylight bombing is to prevent America's striking power against Germany being confined to one favorite technique which has a limited scope and utility in that theater. The decision to engage in night bombing now indicates a willingness to adapt American tactics to the need. This makes the prospect for all-out air-war on the Axis this summer highly encouraging. The big thing is that Allied air superiority is mounting daily toward supremacy and the destruction of German war power is such as to make an invasion of Europe much less difficult than it looked even a few weeks ago.

Coal Threat Persists

The headlines say that a coal strike has been averted for at least another 30 days, but Americans should not be lulled into any false complacency by that news. The threat of a stoppage of vital coal production may not be so imminent, but the threat that America's anti-inflation effort may be sent sprawling persists.

The Administration has intervened and persuaded coal operators to continue wage negotiations with John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers for another month. But it is hard to see the utility of this. The operators cannot grant the $2-a-day increase demanded by the miners unless they break the wage structure set up by the Federal Government and enforced by the War Labor Board. This permits a 15 per cent increase to allow for increased living costs, and it is computed the miners have already gained that much.

So, the issue is not so much between the miners and the operators as it is between the miners and the Government. And the issue is not so much the needs of half a million miners for more money, or even the justice of their demand for more money, as it is an issue of holding to the wage structure that stands between 130,000,000 Americans and the ravages of inflation.

Sooner or later, the matter must be put on this basis and settled with a hand firm enough to reassure the mass of unorganized citizens they are to be effectively protected from the selfish assaults of the strongly organized. Such firmness would, of course, rule out any of the side-door compromises. Inflation under any other name smells no sweeter.

Naturally, the sooner this matter is cleanly settled, the better it would serve as an item of reassurance to a populace currently in great need of such.

Fortifying the Farm

When the Department of Agriculture, taking the view that saving crops is just as much a war job as food production, announced, well in advance of the growing season, a comprehensive program of grasshopper and chinch-bug control in Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, it emphasized the importance of a little publicized phase of preventive agriculture. There are many types of it.

To outmaneuver potential enemies, farmers have erected earthen dikes in sections susceptible to floods; terraced fields to lessen soil erosion, and they have, with the assistance of State-college specialists, employed retarding measures in districts threatened with insect invasions so that these marauders, if not entirely eradicated, have at least been brought under control.

World War Two has focused attention sharply on the American agriculturist to whom a war-torn world looks for food. Postwar planning might well include efforts to reduce the present uncertainties of Plains States farming by developing drought-resisting grains and by impounding flood waters in artificial lakes where they will not only provide irrigation, but atmospheric moisture in dry periods. This done, freedom from want will be nearer achievement.

Desert Super-Fox

Smashing the Mareth Line and starting General Rommel once again on the run, General Montgomery has now outmatched all the achievements of the "desert fox."

First the British had to beat the Nazis at the business of supply. Lack of equipment had spelled disaster for Britain's gallant fighters. When the drive began against Rommel at El Alamein, however, it became clear this weakness had been remedied.

Then came the test of British imagination. On more than one occasion Rommel showed he had an edge in this department of warfare. He constantly eluded his pursuers, sometimes turning on them to inflict serious setbacks. He was inventive. His tactics with tanks, airplanes, mines earned him a grim respect even among his antagonists. He seemed to know how and when to take risks, even wild ones.

But all the laurels that piled up for Rommel in those days lie now on the floor boards of General Montgomery's jeep. For the battle of the Mareth Line, General Montgomery brought superior equipment over great distances. But he also took risks the Nazis plainly thought too formidable as he moved this equipment in accordance not only with a preconceived plan but to make the most of the moment's opportunities, combining painstaking preparation and inspired improvisation.

So completely has General Montgomery reversed all the tables on the desert fox that one might suppose that even the sandstorms which at first blew against the enemy were arranged by the British super-fox. In any event they were a curious reminder of days when Rommel, with apparently everything else on his side, was aided by the sun at his back.

Napoleon might now observe that nature is with the biggest battalions. But dispatches on this battle make clear that the terrain would have proved disadvantageous to General Montgomery's forces had not his forethought and presence of mind actually turned obstacles into aids.

Our Readers Say—

Social Security via Private Enterprise

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter by H. A. C. Ridsdale of England, which appeared in your newspaper recently, claims that big business is unable to provide the jobs, the goods, and the services which the public requires.

This statement is contradicted by the facts as taught by the economic history of our Republic. In one hundred and fifty years, we have had about twenty-five years of outright depression, about fifty years of transition, and about seventy-five years of outright prosperity with jobs for all and more than minimum financial security for most of the people. Moreover, depression periods caused by the dislocations of war, and for which private enterprise can hardly be blamed, account for nearly one-half of all depression years.

Is this record any proof of the failure of private enterprise?

Whenever economic progress in our country arrived at a bottleneck as the result of basic social changes, such as the period preceding Andrew Jackson or that preceding Grover Cleveland, one marking the beginning of the Factory Age, the other that of the Power Age, the people would turn to a strong government, just as they did in 1932, which in turn would exploit social needs for political gain. But it should not be forgotten that private enterprise invariably would establish a new economic system, creating new wealth and fresh opportunities, thereby eliminating social needs.

This phenomenon of temporary bottlenecks followed by new economic progress is by no means typical only of our own history. The economic course of mankind is marked with similar changes. In the last five hundred years, we have had feudalism and mercantilism, the home labor economy and the small factory system, the Colonial Era and the Machine Age, the development of mechanical power, the rule of international finance and, finally, the Corporate Era.

There need be no doubt as to the ability of private initiative and private enterprise to solve the economic problems of the present and to evolve a sound economic system which eventually will make jobs for all and good wages for most. There has never been a government which succeeded in perpetuating its self-induced social-political prerogatives derived from the temporary emergency of social needs.

Therefore, there is good reason to disagree with those who contend that private enterprise definitely may be judged incapable of providing the people with their own means of buying social security.

New York — G. HIRSCHFELD
Research Director, Insurance Economics Society of America

Cherry Pie vs. Cranberry

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Substitutes are still the patriotic order of the day, but, Brother, we draw the line at that so-called Victory Cherry Pie concocted of raisins and cranberry sauce."

It just happened that I stumbled onto the above item from your Editorial Page, and, because, Brother, I'm so burned up about it, I am attempting to point out to someone his error. You see, you've stepped on my toes—maligned my special, cranberry-raisin pie, erroneously called "mock-cherry" pie.

First of all, let me say that it is not, in spite of its name, a substitute, but the best and most popular pie of all the many I make and that in its own right, because of particular merit. My specialty is this particular pie, and is it good! Incidentally I make cocoanut custard, lemon meringue, strawberry chiffon, and pecan (from a famous recipe), all so good it's hard to chose the best. My lemon I've received ribbons on several times. I've made cherry pies, too, and they were my idea of nothing at all. When was a cherry ever so tasty as a cranberry?

Second, whoever calls a mock-cherry pie a "Victory" pie is clean off the track. Why, Brother, I was having a friend make me one for very special company in 1907, 35 years ago, ten years before World War One. So long each year as the cranberry season lasts, my family is served this pie at reasonable intervals. And it is not made with cranberry sauce, either. Last month I made four for a club luncheon. If you could have heard the compliments I received, you would know why I'm so cocky about my favorite pie. Perhaps the writer of this piece feels as I do toward green tomato mincemeat.

I could, you know, prove my contention, for it would be possible to put the real thing upon the editorial desk, one hour and a half, oven to you.

I would appreciate learning your re-action to my indignant protest.

(MRS.) ELINOR W. LAMOREAUX
Bedford, Mass.

[Editor's note — Naturally, the reaction would be more definite after an examination of the evidence.]

"Glass Pockets" for the Unions

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To those who have any acquaintance with British Labor Unions, one of the most astonishing features of would-be holdups of our nation by union bosses such as John L. Lewis is that the disposal of the dues paid by his half million United Mine Workers is subject to no public auditing!

Mr. Lewis demands a pay rise of $2 a day, thus raising his union's income about $3,000,000. Over half a billion dollars pour annually into the coffers of the labor unions of this country, for which, with rare exceptions, the leaders make no public accounting. These immense sums include initiation fees, which are often raised arbitrarily to the penalizing and even exclusion of impecunious workers. The disposal of such vast levies rests with men who resent any suggestion that American unions should be "incorporated," instead of being private bodies, with their books open to public scrutiny, as in Britain. "Why should we wear glass pockets!" was the scornful rejoinder of one union boss.

This is not democracy. It is unblushing oligarchy dominating a large section of our population, wielding tremendous political and economic influence. E. F. B.

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

From Seeds of Their Own Sowing

Down the Middle of the Road

Planned Economy on Trial

By Erwin D. Canham

With every passing day, Americans are being shown more vividly than ever before just how badly things can go when, by whatever cause, the normal processes of the economic system are upset. In this instance, government has to bear responsibility for the techniques used. The result could be President Roosevelt's defeat for re-election next year, and a swing from New Dealism back to much freer enterprise.

What we are going through now in food, in fuel, in prices, in manpower, is not simply an example of domestic sacrifices for war purposes. If it were, nobody would have a right to complain. Nor are we experiencing simply a period of New Deal experiment. It is more fundamental, even, than that. Today's domestic situation in the United States is a large-scale example of managed economy in which the managing is not necessarily radical, but does involve a tremendous amount of manipulation, change, and bureaucracy. And we are very far from the end of the chapter.

Not long ago, this writer talked with the WPB administrator of an important industry. Like most WPB chiefs, he is no New Dealer, although he is a progressive and a good businessman. We had pressed him rather hard about WPB policy, including some mistakes in his own office, and he said:

"I have to grant the mistakes. The fact is that we simply do not know what will happen when we interfere too drastically with established practices. There are many incalculable factors. Public reactions are particularly hard to foresee. In fact, we are playing with dynamite."

This honest man had just gone through a type of salvage campaign in his industry which jammed railroad yards with economically unusable and perishable materials. He found salvage of his commodity just wasn't feasible. And his observation agreed with that of Donald Nelson, who said American business was like a balloon: When you poke it in one place it pops out somewhere else, but you can't tell where.

Today, particularly in the OPA, interference with the practice which had made the wheels of trade go around have increased grave food shortages in many parts of the country. In many localities, the shortages could be attributed largely to miscalculation of price and ignorance of practical conditions. OPA regulations, said the New York meat wholesalers the other day, were "seemingly drawn up by schoolboys."

That is the viewpoint of many businessmen as they try to survive under OPA rules. The stories of their experiences are beginning to reach the general public. The situation is now at the point where people are blaming bungling rather than war for the food shortages and some of the rationing difficulties.

Actually, of course, people are in the mood to accept sacrifices and they have already absorbed vast changes in their ways of life with really little complaint. The way Eastern motorists took the limit of six quarts of gasoline a week was admirable. Citizens are digging victory gardens with tremendous fervor. Housewives are learning how to cook neck, hooves, and pig's-whistle. We can make the old vacuum cleaner go for a long time.

But ultimately a great many birds are coming home to roost, and they won't be chickens in the pot. They will, rather, express a profound conviction that our national economic planning has been very badly handled. Some of the blame may fall on industry itself, although the production prodigies of which we hear so much—especially in the advertisements — are impressive. Some of the blame ought to go to Congress, to selfish groups like the farm bloc and organized labor. But the major responsibility goes straight back to the Administration, which sponsored and retains Jesse Jones, tolerated contradiction in the fuel program, and set the price ceilings. Even if the Administration were not really to blame, it would be the inevitable victim.

This is not to say that the voters are certainly going to make a change next year. Other much more powerful factors may enter. But it is to say that unless things get tremendously better on the domestic front—which is virtually impossible since many lines of consumers' goods simply aren't being made, and most war demands will grow no less—the Roosevelt Administration will be credited with having planned very poorly at home. And that means a potential reaction against large-scale national planning in peacetime.

In Britain, the wartime controls, while drastic, seem to have been very efficient and impressive. Doubtless in a much smaller country, with a fine civil service, an all-party Government, and dire national peril 20 miles away, it is a lot easier to organize. And so in Britain the people may be ready for a planned-economy in peace.

We do not pretend to say what the ultimate American decision will be. Many aspects of planned economy are here pretty deeply. Conservation, public works to hold up employment, and a great many other new functions will probably remain. But the present failures in administration reflect not only on current efforts but on policies extending through the whole era of scarcity economy.

Moreover, our postwar and demobilization problems may be so staggering as to demand great governmental interferences. But for the citizen of Boston, who can't get his spinach and learns that 100,000,000 pounds of rationed foods are still stored as Government surpluses, the conclusion of bungling is irresistible.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Swollen White House Budget

The White House executive staff pay roll under President Roosevelt (as of September 1, 1942) entails a monthly outlay of $2,999,460 for employment of 726 persons in the District of Columbia and 180 persons outside. This does not include any of the emergency agencies set up under executive authority, such as the office for emergency management.

By contrast, the White House pay roll under President Woodrow Wilson in July, 1917, during the last war, contained the names of forty-eight persons and involved a monthly outlay of $164,000.—Senator Harry F. Byrd in the *New York World-Telegram*.

The Wide Horizon

The Compulsory Flag Salute

Excerpts from the brief of the Committee on the Bill of Rights of the American Bar Association which intervened in the case of the West Virginia State Board of Education against Walter Barnette, et al., before the United States Supreme Court.

The Committee believes that the constitutional prohibition against the deprivation of liberty without due process of law is violated by the enforcement of the compulsory flag salute against children who have sincere religious scruples against participating in this ceremony. The reasons for the invalidity of the regulation are set forth fully in the opinion of the present Chief Justice in the Gobitis case and in the brief which this Committee filed in that case, to which we respectfully beg the Court to refer. The two essential reasons for our position will be briefly stated in this brief.

I

The flag salute in its application to the plaintiffs and their children should be treated by this Court as a religious ceremony.

Most of us may regard it as merely beneficial training in patriotism, as a "gesture of respect for the symbol of our national life"; but it does have religious significance *for them*. They feel it to be an idolatrous worship abhorrent to their deep spiritual emotions, a deadly sin to be shunned under peril of damnation. Therefore *as to them* it must be judged as a restraint on religious liberty which can only be justified, if at all, by very strong contravening public good. . . .

Courts are competent to judge when the public welfare is in fact jeopardized by a belief, but they are not competent to judge that the belief is not religious. Here analysis and logic must yield to simple faith. It should, we submit, be deemed inadmissible for a court to brush aside a *sincere* religious objection because the same scruple is not held by most of the people, or because in the court's own view the scruple is theologically unsound.

II

This impairment of religious liberty has no reasonable tendency to promote any public interest.

The advocates of the union of Church and State have constantly argued that it would promote national unity for all citizens to join in a common religious ceremony. True enough if there were no dissenters to whom the ceremony is abhorrent. Since there are dissenters, we Americans learned long ago that nothing is gained by forcing them to join in acts which they think impious. Therefore, an extension of American legislative power in this direction should be viewed with suspicion, and, *in the absence of a showing of clear necessity*, should be condemned as a deprivation of individual liberty without due process of law.

In any search for the required proof, it is important to recognize that the compulsory flag salute by children who object to it on religious grounds is an entirely different thing from such a salute by children who accept it as a mere gesture of proper respect to the nation we love. Any arguments that the salute is useful training to children in general have no bearing on the problem of its value to the few children who abhor it as image-worship. The contention that the morale and loyalty of the children participating willingly would suffer if the objectors were excused from the ceremony also rests on no evidence in the case or common knowledge to serve as the basis of judicial notice; and it is squarely rebutted by the present Chief Justice:

". . . I cannot say that the inconveniences which may attend some sensible adjustment of school discipline in order that the religious convictions of these children may be spared, presents a problem so momentous or pressing as to outweigh the freedom from compulsory violation of religious faith which has been thought worthy of constitutional protection. . . ."

Since the constitutional protection of religious freedom requires the Court to pass upon the alleged relationship between the law and the public interest instead of accepting the judgment of the school authorities upon a constitutional issue, then we believe that the Court will find no proof of any sort that the enforced participation of these children in a ceremony which they regard as sinful idolatry will promote either their loyalty or the loyalty of their schoolmates.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 — Three months.$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle.....1328 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.